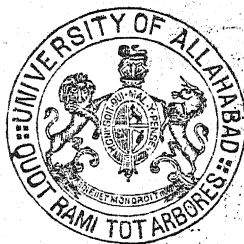


University of Allahabad.

MINUTES

FOR THE YEAR

1902-1903.



Allahabad

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS

1903

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 1.

SATURDAY, 2ND AUGUST, 1902.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR (*in the Chair*).

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	THE PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.
THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.	PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.
THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	MR. J. G. JENNINGS.
MR. HOMERSHAM COX.	MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA
	RAM BHATTACHARYA.
	MR. de la FOSSE.

1. The Minutes of the Meetings of the Syndicate held on the 5th April, 1902, were confirmed, after correction by substituting 'three years' for 'four years,' in page 310, line 12.

2. Contingent and other bills for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1902, were passed (*vide* Appendix A).

3. Remuneration bills for Examiners in Arts and Science, including the Entrance and School Final Examinations, 1902, were passed (*vide* Appendix B).

4. The Meeting proceeded to award Medals and Scholarships under Rules for Endowments, on the Reports of the Registrar.

It was *resolved*—

- (i) That the Victoria Jubilee M.A. Medal be awarded to 1901, Second D.Sc., Roll No. 1, Bhoora Lal Hiran, M.A. (Physics), Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (ii) That the Victoria Jubilee B.A. Medal be awarded to 1902, B.Sc., Roll No. 6, Seray Mal Bapna, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (iii) That the Iqbal Gold Medal be awarded to B.A., Roll No. 81, Aulad Husain, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (iv) That the Sir Charles Elliott Scholarship be awarded to B.A., Roll No. 125 and B.Sc., Roll No. 6, Seray Mal Bapna, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (v) That the Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship be awarded to 1902, Intermediate, Roll No. 228, Syed Mohammed Isa, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (vi) That the Swarnamayi-Umacharan Prize be awarded to 1902, B.Sc., Roll No. 6, Seray Mal Bapna, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

5. The Meeting confirmed the Report of the Committee appointed to bring out the Results of the Degrees and Intermediate Examinations in Arts, 1902 (*vide* Appendix C).

6. The Meeting sanctioned appointments of Examiners nominated by the President of the Faculty of Law, for the LL.B. Examination, 1902.

In this connexion it was further *resolved* that the question whether it is desirable to appoint Law-lecturers to examiner-ships in Law be referred to the Faculty of Law.



7. Under Bye-law No. 16 the Registrar reported vacancies in Examinerships for 1903, and consequent nominations for confirmation.

It was *resolved* that the nominations be confirmed.

8. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 118, dated 5th March, 1902, postponing the appointment of a Committee for bringing out and publishing the Results of the Examinations of 1903, the Registrar asked the attention of the Meeting to Syndicate Bye-law No. 30 (University Calendar, p. 94), whereby the appointment of such Committee should have been made at the said Annual Meeting, 5th March 1902.

It was *resolved* that the matter be brought up at the November Meeting.

9. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 140, dated 5th April, 1902, the Meeting received the Finance Committee's Report on an application by the Head Clerk of the Registrar's Office for permission to retire from service from 1st July, 1902, with a pension from the University of Rs. 75 *per mensem*, in addition to a pension of Rs. 25 *per mensem* claimable from Government.

It was *resolved* —

- (i) That the Head Clerk, Babu Charu Chandra Ghose, be permitted to retire from the 1st December 1902, with a pension from the University of Rs. 66 *per mensem*, and with a *bonus* of Rs. 600 :
- (ii) That the pay of a new Head Clerk be Rs. 100, rising, by annual increments of Rs. 10, to Rs. 200 *per mensem* : and that such appointment be duly advertised.

It was further *resolved* —

- (iii) That the Finance Committee, consisting of Mr. Cox, Mr. de la Fosse (in place of Mr. Boutflower),

and Pandit Sundar Lal (in place of Mr. Westcott), be asked to consider the question of pay, and a scheme for pensions, to the remaining clerks of the Registrar's Office.

10. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 146 (i), (ii) and (iii), dated 5th April, 1902, the Meeting received the Report of the Sub-Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and Pandit Sundar Lal, on the result of the enquiry instituted by the Commissioner of Meerut (*vide* Appendix D).

It was *resolved*—

- (i) That the Report of the Sub-Committee be adopted :
and
- (ii) That the thanks of the Syndicate be conveyed to Mr. H. V. Lovett, Magistrate of the District of Meerut, for the very careful and thorough enquiry made by him.

11. The Registrar placed before the Meeting letter No. $\frac{G}{224}$, dated the 21st April 1902, from the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, on certain recommendations by the Simla Educational Conference (held in September last) regarding the testing of English-speaking qualifications of teachers of English in Secondary Schools (*vide* Appendix E).

It was *resolved*, with reference to paras. (1) and (2) of the said letter from the Director of Public Instruction,

- (i) That the Examiner in the oral test for the Anglo-vernacular School Final Examination be an Englishman :
- (ii) That the Examiner shall report the names of those candidates who satisfy him that they can pro-

nounce English correctly, and speak it idiomatically :

- (iii) That a special entry be made on the certificate of candidates who have so satisfied the examiner :

With reference to the concluding paragraph of the Director's letter, it was further *resolved*.

- (iv) That a reply be sent that it is the practice of this University to grant, in cases of teachers, the exemption authorised under Regulation No. 35 of the Regulations in Arts.
- (v) That the Registrar forward a copy of these resolutions for the information of Government.

12. The Registrar placed before the Meeting letter No. ^G₂₃₂, dated 24th April, 1902, from the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, forwarding a copy of para. 10 of Government of India's letter No. 529, dated 27th November, 1901, Home Department, requesting that the recommendations contained therein, regarding the contents of certificates of passing the School Final Examination, may be communicated to the Syndicate of the University for necessary action (*vide* Appendix F).

It was *resolved* that the Director of Public Instruction be requested to ask the Government of India whether the object they have in view would not be met by an entry in the pass-certificate, of the *class* obtained by a candidate, in *each* of the various subjects of Examination—the Classes for passes bring graded as I, II or III.

13. The Registrar read Government Notification, dated 10th May, 1902, of appointment of the Rev. Arthur Henry Ewing, M.A., Ph.D., of the American Presbyterian Mission, to be a Fellow of the University of Allahabad.

It was *resolved* that the notification be recorded.

14. The Registrar placed before the Meeting G.O. No. ²⁸²
~~XV-385A~~₄, dated the 20th May, 1902, forwarding a copy of papers on the subject of the relation between the School Final and Matriculation Examinations, for the consideration of the Syndicate (*vide* Appendix G).

It was *resolved* that the subject of the relation between the School Final and Matriculation Examinations be referred to the Sub-Committee already appointed under Syndicate Resolution No. 145, dated the 5th April 1902, to consider again the new Regulations for the Matriculation and School Final Examinations.

15. The Registrar placed before the Meeting G. O. No. ³⁴³
~~XV-385A-11~~, dated the 18th June, 1902, forwarding extract from recommendations of the Educational Conference, and para. 6 of letter from the Director of Public Instruction, on the subject of Hostels and Boarding Houses at Government and Aided colleges; for consideration by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate (*vide* Appendix H).

It was *resolved* that consideration of the subject be postponed to the Meeting in November next.

16. The meeting considered letter No. ^G₅₉₂, dated the 20th May 1902, from the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, recommending that the District School, Muzaffarnagar, be affiliated to the School Final Standard of the University of Allahabad, with effect from 3rd May, 1901.

It was *resolved* that the affiliation sought be granted.

17. The Meeting considered letter No. ^G₇₁₀, dated 2nd June, 1902, from the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, recommending that the District School, Almora, be affiliated up to the School Final Standard of the University of Allahabad, with effect from the 1st July, 1901.

It was *resolved* that the affiliation sought be granted.

18. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 133, dated 5th April, 1902, the Registrar reported replies by Principals of affiliated colleges as to what, in their opinion, would be a suitable date for the LL.B. Examination of 1903 (*vide* Appendix K).

It was *resolved* that the replies be reported to the Faculty of Law, with reference to its Resolution No. VII (iii), dated the 7th March 1902; with the recommendation of the Syndicate that the month of March be fixed by the Faculty for the LL.B. Annual Examination.

19. The Meeting considered an offer of endowment, by Pandit Suraj Narain, Subordinate Judge, Fyzabad, through the Deputy Commissioner, J. W. Hose, Esq., C.S., of Rs.500, for the cost annually of a medal to be called the "Coronation Medal of Pandit Suraj Narain" to be annually given to the student who stands highest in the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad, taking Sanskrit as his second language.

It was *resolved* that the offer of the endowment be declined with thanks.

20. The Registrar read two letters, dated respectively the 12th April and 19th June, 1902, from Mr. C. M. Mulvany.

It was *resolved* that the letters from Mr. Mulvany be recorded.

21. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 94, dated 13th January, 1894, the Registrar asked for instructions as to whether the Examiner's remuneration for conducting the oral test in the School Final Examination may, in future, be paid to any one, other than the Superintendent of the Centre Examination, whom the Principal of the College, at which the Centre Examination is held, may depute to conduct the said oral test.

It was *resolved* that the Registrar be instructed to inform Superintendents of Centre Examinations that the oral test of the School Final Examination must be conducted by themselves.

22. The Meeting considered an application from K. Narsimha Rao of the Central Hindu College, to be allowed to take the English Composition paper in the Intermediate Examination of 1903, in place of the Vernacular Translation paper; as the applicant is unacquainted with any of the Vernaculars recognised by the University of Allahabad.

It was *resolved* that the application be allowed.

23. The Meeting considered an application from the students of the Final Law-Class of the Muir Central College, either that the required percentage of attendance be lowered, or that any deficit in the applicants' percentage be overlooked.

It was *resolved* that the application be referred to the Faculty of Law, at the Meeting convened by the Syndicate for the 20th August next.

24. The Meeting considered an application from Satish Chandra Chatterji, late a student in the Muir Central College, for permission to appear at the next B. A. Examination without attending lectures.

It was *resolved* that the decision of the question be left to the Principal of the Muir Central College.

25. The Meeting considered an application from Babu Surendra Prasad Sanyal, for permission to appear at the Third D. Sc. Examination.

It was *resolved* that the application be disallowed.

26. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 148, dated 5th April, 1902, the Meeting considered a letter, with enclosure, from the Rev. Mr. G. H. Westcott.

It was *resolved*—

That Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharya be requested to prepare an Address in Sanskrit, with an English translation, suitable for presentation by the University, through Mr. Westcott, at the commemoration this year of the three hundredth anniversary of the opening of Sir Thomas Bodley's Library :

27. Mr. Homersham Cox called the attention of the Syndicate to the fact that Mr. Haythornthwaite is reported to have said, in his evidence before the Universities Commission, that "the appointed examiners, consciously or unconsciously, revealed the questions which were actually set by them in the University Examinations;" and moved that a Committee, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction and Pandit Sundar Lal, be appointed to inquire into the truth of Mr. Haythornthwaite's allegations, and to report to the Syndicate.

It was *resolved* that the Registrar of the University do procure—

(i) A copy of the evidence by the Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite given by him before the Universities Commission. :

(ii) A copy of the printed statement filed by him before the Commission :

and that in the meanwhile further consideration of Mr. Cox's *motion* be postponed.

28. The Meeting considered an application by K. K. Kamalaker, B.A., recommended by the Principal, Jabalpur College, to be allowed to appear at the M.A. Examination in English, of 1904, without attending any affiliated institution.

It was *resolved* that the facts mentioned in the application do not disclose sufficient reason for granting the exemption sought.

29. The Meeting considered an application by Saradindu Bhattacharya, B.A., for permission to appear at the M.A. Examination of 1903, taking Sanskrit.

It was *resolved* that permission be granted.

30. The meeting considered an application from May M. Waller, Matriculate, Bombay University, for permission to appear at the B.A. Examination of this University, in 1903.

It was *resolved* that permission be not granted.

31. The Meeting considered an application by G. S. Apte, B.A., for permission to appear at the M.A. Examination in Chemistry.

It was *resolved* that, if the applicant is the Govind Sadashiva Apte, mentioned in the list of candidates who passed the B.Sc. Examination held in March, 1902, the application be allowed.

32. The Meeting considered an application by Bajrang Lal, B.A., for permission to appear at the M.A. Examination of 1904, taking History.

It was *resolved* that the application be rejected.

33. The Meeting considered a petition, dated 1st current, from Mr. Nritya Gopal Bose, Vakil, C.P.

It was *resolved* that the petitioner be referred to the Report of the Examination-Committee appointed to bring out the Results of the Degrees and Intermediate Examination; which Report has been duly confirmed by the Syndicate.

34. The Meeting considered an application by Babu Ram Rathee, B.A., for permission to appear at the M.A. Examination of the Calcutta University.

It was *resolved* that permission be not granted.

G. E. KNOX,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

*Contingencies and other bills for the months of January,
February, March, April, May and June, 1902.*

Month and Date.	Details.	Amount.
CONTINGENT BILLS.		
1902,		Rs. a. p.
January 31st.	By bill paid Clock-maker for December 1901	1 0 0
"	" " Lamp-oil do. ...	0 8 0
"	" " Conveyance, <i>ekka</i> and coolie hire	2 2 6
"	" " Money-order Commission ...	0 8 0
"	" " Postage due on a bearing cover...	0 1 0
"	" " <i>Daftri's</i> account, twine, eyelets, file books, &c. ...	5 2 9
"	" " Superintendent, Government Sta- tionery Office ...	41 14 3
"	" " Cost of Telegrams to Centres of Examinations and 127 Schools and Colleges ...	107 14 0
"	" " Transit charges for a stationery box, &c. ...	4 11 0
	TOTAL	163 13 6
February 28th.	By bill paid Clock-maker for January 1902 ...	1 0 0
"	" " Lamp-oil do. ...	0 8 0
"	" " Cost of private stamps for confidential registered letters, &c. ...	0 13 0
"	" " Conveyance, <i>ekka</i> and coolie hire ...	6 10 6
"	" " Cost of 2 doz. wooden labels	0 8 0
"	" " Government Press <i>Daftri's</i> labour for punching envelopes ...	0 8 0
"	" " <i>Daftri's</i> account for eye- lets, paste, &c. ...	0 15 0
"	" " Postage due on an insuffi- ciently paid cover ...	0 0 6
"	" " Cost of Tel-grams to differ- ent places ...	11 1 0
	TOTAL	22 0 0

Contingencies and other bills for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1902--(contd.)

Month and Date.	Details.		Amount.
CONTINGENT BILLS—(contd.)			Rs. a. p.
March 31st.	By bill paid	Clock-maker for February 1902	1 0 0
"	"	Lamp oil do.	0 8 0
"	"	Conveyance, <i>ekka</i> and coolie hire ...	2 12 0
"	"	Money-order Commission ...	0 6 0
"	"	Postage due on a bearing packet ...	0 7 0
"	"	Cost of 4 bundles of twine and 6 bottles of methylated spirits ...	5 0 0
"	"	<i>Daftri's</i> account for paste, &c. ...	0 6 6
"	"	Allahabad Centre expenses (Entrance and School Final Examinations) ...	49 4 0
"	"	Cost of Telegrams to different places ...	9 10 0
"	"	Transit charges for answer books returned ...	28 13 0
TOTAL			98 2 6
April 30th.	By bill paid	Clock-maker for March 1902 ...	1 0 0
"	"	Lamp oil do.	0 8 0
"	"	Conveyance, <i>ekka</i> and coolie hire... ..	0 8 0
"	"	Cost of a receipt stamp ...	0 1 0
"	"	Money-order Commission ...	1 4 0
"	"	<i>Daftri's</i> account for paste, &c....	0 4 0
"	"	Cost of Telegrams to different places ...	14 0 0
"	"	Transit charges for answer books returned ...	23 2 6
TOTAL			40 11 6
May 31st.	By bill paid	Clock-maker for April 1902 ...	1 0 0
"	"	Lamp oil ,, ...	0 8 0
"	"	Conveyance, <i>ekka</i> and coolie hire ...	0 13 0
Carried over			2 5 0

Contingencies and other bills for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1902—(contd.)

Month and Date.	Details.	Amount.
CONTINGENT BILLS—(concl'd.)		Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	2 5 0
May 31st.	By bill paid Hot-weather Establishment for April, 1902 ...	5 10 0
"	" " Money-order Commission ...	0 11 0
"	" " Jawahir Chaukidar for extra work ...	1 8 0
"	" " Cost of stamp for an indemnity bond ...	0 8 0
"	" " <i>Daftri's</i> account for paste, &c....	0 4 6
"	" " Cost of Telegrams to Simla ...	1 8 0
"	" " Transit charges for answer books returned ...	15 8 0
	TOTAL ...	27 14 6
June 30th.	By bill paid Clock-maker for May, 1902 ...	1 0 0
"	" " Lamp oil " do. ...	0 8 0
"	" " Coolie, &c. ...	0 9 0
"	" " Hot-weather Establishment for May, 1902 ...	4 0 0
"	" " <i>Daftri's</i> account for paste, &c., ...	0 4 4
"	" " Transit charges ...	5 3 9
"	" " Superintendent, Government Press (Miscellaneous printing) ...	14 12 11
	TOTAL ...	26 6 0
OTHER BILLS.		
January 31st.	By bill paid Deputy Collector for Service Postage Stamps ...	100 0 0
February 28th.	" " Deputy Collector for Service Postage Stamps ...	150 0 0
"	" " Rev. Mr. G. H. Westcott, Travelling Allowance ...	35 0 0
"	" " Cost of 25 Bank Cheque Forms ...	1 9 0
March 31st.	" " Invigilators (Entrance and School Final Examinations) ...	625 0 0
"	" " Bank charges renewal fee ...	1 0 0
"	" " Confidential (Printing) ...	27 2 0
"	" " Do. (do.) ...	37 13 0
"	" " Superintendent, Government Press ...	34 4 0
"	" " Deputy Collector for Service Postage Stamps ...	40 0 0

*Contingencies and other bills for the months of January, February,
March, April, May and June, 1902—(concl'd.)*

Month and Date.	Details.	Amount.
	OTHER BILLS—(concl'd.)	Rs. a. p.
April 31st.	By bill paid Rev. Mr. G. H. Westcott, Travel- ling Allowance ...	36 4 0
"	" " Mr. E. G. Hill, Travelling Allow- ance ...	84 8 0
"	" " Invigilators (Intermediate and Degrees Examinations) ...	240 0 0
"	" " Cost of 100 Bank Cheque Forms	6 4 0
"	" " Mr. Ian D. Colvin, Shorthand Reporter of Senate Meeting, 3rd March, 1902 ...	100 0 0
"	" " Confidential (Printing) ...	338 0 0
"	" " Examination expenses at Centres:—	
	Lucknow ...	184 9 3
	Ajmer ...	37 7 6
	Allahabad ...	145 0 0
	Aligarh ...	54 11 9
	Almora ...	45 3 6
	Cawnpore ...	51 15 6
	Fyzabad ...	19 6 0
	Hoshangabad ...	24 10 6
	Jubbulpore ...	56 13 3
	Raipur ...	22 8 6
	Saugor ...	9 13 6
	Jaipur ...	27 11 6
	Meerut ...	38 1 6
	Nowgong ...	12 9 9
	Agra ...	44 4 0
	Gorakhpore ...	20 4 0
May 31st.	By bill paid Dy. Collector for Postage Service Stamps ...	100 0 0
"	" " Confidential (Printing) ...	2,152 9 0
"	" " Superintendent, Govt. Press ...	93 4 11
"	" " Do. Bonuses to Press hands for extra work ...	63 8 0
"	" " Pandit A. R. Bhattacharya Travel- ling Allowance ...	31 4 0
"	" " Cost of 25 Bank Cheque Forms ...	1 9 0
June 30th.	" " Examination expenses at Benares Centre ...	54 4 0
"	" " Mr. L. Tipping Travelling Allowance	166 12 0
ENDOWMENT OR TRUST FUNDS.		
April 30th.	By bill paid Sir Charles Elliott Scholarship (1st half year for 1901 scholar) ...	210 0 0

APPENDIX B.

Abstract Statement of Remuneration to be paid to Arts and Science Examiners of 1902.

[illegible]

Abstract Statement of Remuneration to be paid to Arts and Science Examiners of 1902—(contd.)

Number.	Names of Examiners.	Subject.	EXAMINATIONS.										Total Amount.	REMARKS.
			M.A.	2nd D.Sc.	1st D.Sc.	B.A. & B.Sc.	Inter-mediate.	Entrance.	School Final.	Special Ver. macular.				
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.				
36	Mr. W. A. Hirst, B.A. ...	Latin & Greek	...	...	...	100 0	150 0	50 0	...	...	...	300 0	
37	Dr. Asutosh Mukerji, D.L.	Mathematics ...	...	...	...	141 8	...	...	...	...	...	141 8	
38	Mr. T. C. Jones, M.A. ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	670 0	...	...	...	...	670 0	
39	Mr. G. S. Carey, M.A. ...	Do. & Oral	...	...	...	...	670 0	...	...	88 0	...	758 0	
40	Mr. C. Dodd	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	204 0	382 0	4 0	194 8	...	780 12	
41	Mr. J. E. Cornah, M.A.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	439 0	40 0	55 0	...	...	534 0	
42	Mr. M. B. Cameron, M.A.	Mathematics ...	...	...	...	...	668 0	...	...	...	...	668 0	
43	Mr. Umesh Chandra Ghosh, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	376 0	...	...	...	...	376 0	
44	Rev. Mr. J. P. Haythornthwaite, M.A.	Logic	...	...	...	...	365 0	...	...	...	...	365 0	
45	Maulavi Mohammad Yakub Ali, B.A.	Persian	...	...	...	...	271 0	...	...	...	...	271 0	
46	Mrs. Jennings	French	...	...	...	...	75 0	50 0	...	...	...	125 0	
47	Miss P. Pirie	Do.	...	...	...	...	75 0	50 0	...	...	...	125 0	
48	Mr. G. E. Kaye	English, E. Phy. & Chy. & Agriculture.	...	...	...	...	...	295 0	...	307 8	...	602 8	
49	Miss Bailey	English	...	...	...	...	...	273 8	...	72 8	...	346 0	

50	Mr. C. H. Dixon, M.A....	Do	...	...	...	...	...	254	8	72	8	...	...	337	0
51	Mr. W. K. Bonnaud	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	274	8	72	8	...	...	347	0
52	Mr. J. B. Young, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	254	8	72	8	...	...	327	0
53	Mr. F. L. Cooper, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	254	8	72	0	...	...	326	8
54	Mr. J. C. Kempster	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	379	4	108	8	...	...	487	12
55	Mr. S. C. Mukerji, M.A., Mathematics	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	0	110	0	...	...	518	0
56	Mr. J. W. Bacon, M.A., Do. & Oral	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	8	191	8	...	...	588	0
57	Mr. J. C. Chakravarti, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	415	8	125	8	...	...	541	0
58	Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Sudhakar Dwivedi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	367	0	90	8	...	...	457	8
59	Maulavi Saiyid Kallan, Persian M.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	8	...	...	...	...	320	8
60	Shams-ul-ulma M. Abdul Jalil	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	260	8	...	...	...	...	260	8
61	Maulavi Saiyid Abdullah	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	260	0	...	...	...	...	260	0
62	Pt. Ramsastri Tailong	Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	297	0	...	...	...	...	207	0
63	Munshi Avadh Behari Lal	Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	136	8	...	...	219	8
64	Pt. Madho Prasad Pathak	Hindi	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	98	8	...	...	178	0
65	Mr. Hari Keshava Sanyal, B.A.	Bengali & P. E.	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	50	0	...	...	100	0
66	Mr. C. A. Andrews, M.A.	History & Oral	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	65	0	...	...	85	0
67	Mr. T. R. Read, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	395	8	106	0	...	...	501	8
68	Miss J. Elder Reit, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	395	8	106	0	...	...	501	8
69	Revd E. S. Oakley, M.A.	Geography and Oral.	...	...	...	...	...	377	8	155	8	...	...	533	0
70	Mr. A. E. Pierpoint, B.Sc.	Geography	...	...	...	...	...	395	8	110	0	...	...	505	8
71	Mr. J. O'Neill	Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	8	...	...	142	8
72	Babu Kedar Nath Banerji	Book-keeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	...	...	50	0
73	Mr. W. G. T. Mulligan, M.A.	Dictation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	8	...	...	316	8
74	Mr. E. Harris, M.A.	Oral	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	...	...	50	0

Abstract Statement of Remuneration to be paid to Arts and Science Examiners of 1902—(concl'd.)

Number.	Names of Examiners.	Subject.	EXAMINATIONS.								REMARKS.	
			M. A.	2nd D.Sc.	1st D.Sc.	B. A. & B.Sc.	Inter-mediate.	Entrance.	School Final.	Special Ver- nacular.		Total. Amount.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
75	Rev'd. Mr. R. Kennedy...	Oral	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 0	...	56 0	56 0
76	Mr. M. N. Dutt, M.A....	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 0	...	62 0	62 0
77	Mr. D. Banks	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	...	50 0	50 0
78	Mr. Sanjivan Ganguli, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	...	50 0	50 0
79	Mr. E. Jacob	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	...	50 0	50 0
80	Mr. H. E. Hemingway ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 0	...	53 0	53 0
81	Mr. T. C. Jones, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 0	...	102 0	102 0
	Total	...	2,445 0	1,485 0	915 0	4,892 4	5,550 0	7,850 8	3,702 8	62	26,902 12	26,902 12

APPENDIX C.

Comparative Table showing the number of Candidates that went up for, and the number passed in, the Arts and Science Examinations of 1901-1902.

Names of Examination.	1901.						1902.						REMARKS.
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number taking honours.	Number failed.	Number of absentes.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number taking honours.	Number failed.	Number of absentes.	
M. A.	...	30	21	70	9	...	31	15	52	...	14	2	* One took double Honours.
B. A.	...	319	175	56	137	7	256	170	67	3	83	3	
B.Sc.	...	5	3	60	2	...	6	4	67	1	2	...	
1st D.Sc.	...	6	6	100	...	...	3	3	100	...	...	...
2nd D.Sc.	...	3	2	67	1	...	3	1	33	...	2	...	
3rd D.Sc.	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate	...	650	239	37	407	4	651	359	56	...	282	10	

APPENDIX D.

*Proceedings of the Sub-Committee appointed Under Resolution No. 146,
dated 5th April, 1902.*

PRESENT :

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KNOX, *Vice-Chancellor of the University,*
and

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL, *Member of the Sub-Committee.*

ON perusal and consideration of the report and the evidence recorded by Mr. H. V. Lovett, Magistrate of the district of Meerut, the Sub-Committee

(i) concurs with Mr. Lovett in the conclusions recorded by him in his report, dated 19th April, 1902,

(ii) recommends that the four candidates implicated be disqualified from appearing at the examinations of this University for the term of three years from this date.

The Committee is much indebted to Mr. Lovett for the very careful and thorough inquiry made by him, and requests that the thanks of the Syndicate be conveyed to him for the same.

ALLAHABAD :
2nd August, 1902. }

G. Edw. KNOX,
SUNDAR LAL,

Members of the Sub-Committee.

APPENDIX E.

No. $\frac{G}{224}$ of 1902-1903.

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

Dated Allahabad, the 21st April 1902.

SIR,

ONE of the recommendations made by the Simla Educational Conference (held in September last) in connection with the provision of teachers for secondary schools, was that teachers of English in secondary schools should be required to satisfy some preliminary test as to their English speaking qualifications. The Government of India attach very great importance to this recommendation and observe that boys who in their early stages of instruction in English are taught by teachers themselves possessing only a very imperfect knowledge of that language, acquire a bad pronunciation and learn incorrect idioms which they never forget in after life. They accordingly ask that arrangements may be made to test the knowledge of English teachers who are candidates for employment in secondary schools by requiring them to show their knowledge of English pronunciation and idiom *viva voce* before an Englishman.

With a view to attain the object desired it was suggested by this office that the University should be asked to pay special attention to correctness of pronunciation at the *viva voce* examination in the School Final Examination. This suggestion has been approved by the Government of these Provinces, and I have been asked to take the necessary measures to carry it out. I accordingly request you to lay the matter before the next meeting of the Syndicate for their consideration and necessary action.

Further, in order to encourage the highest study on the part of younger teachers, it was suggested by this office that the University should grant in their case the exemption which it is authorised to give under Regulation 35 in Arts. This suggestion has also received the approval of the Government of these Provinces, and I accordingly request that it may be laid before the next meeting of the Syndicate for consideration and necessary action.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. F. DE LA FOSSE, M.A.,

Personal Assistant,

For Director of P. I., U. P., of A. and Oudh.

APPENDIX F.

No. $\frac{G}{232}$ OF 1902-1903.

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

TO

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH,

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

ALLAHABAD.

Dated Allahabad, 24th April 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith a copy of para. 10 of Government of India's letter No. 529, dated 27th November 1901, Home Department, and to request that the recommendations contained therein regarding the contents of certificates of passing the School Final Examination may be communicated to the Syndicate of the University for necessary action.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. F. DE LA FOSSE, M.A.,

Personal Assistant to Director of Public Instruction,

U. P. A. & Oudh.

Copy of para. 10, Government of India's letter No. 529, dated 27th November 1901, Home Department.

As regards the middle grades of Government service, the Conference considered that the School Final Examination should, in ordinary circumstances, provide a convenient test, and the Governor-General in Council is disposed to accept this recommendation. In order to enable the test to be applied with discrimination the

certificate of having passed the Examination should state the marks obtained in various subjects, and there should be attached to it a certificate by the headmaster of the school regarding the conduct and amenability to discipline of the candidate during his school career. There may, however, be cases, such as that of Police Sub-Inspectors, in which it would be of advantage to constitute an advisory committee for the purpose of examining qualifications and reporting to the head of the department with whom the final decision would rest.

(TRUE COPY.)

RAMJI MAL,

Head Assistant

to Director of Public Instruction,

U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

APPENDIX G.

No. $\frac{282}{385A}$ OF 1902.
 $\frac{XV-4}{4}$

FROM

L. M. THORNTON, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,

TO

THE REGISTRAR, ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Naini Tal, the 20th May 1902.

SIR,

In continuation of the correspondence ending with this Government's No. $\frac{12}{XV-111-2}$, dated the 7th January last, I am directed to

1. Extract, paragraph 6, from the Government of India, Home Department letter No. 469, dated 6th November, 1901.

2. Extract, paragraph 13(e), from the recommendations of the Simla Conference.

3. Extract, paragraph 4, from G. O. No. $\frac{73}{385A}$, dated 11th February, 1902; and $\frac{XV-4}{4}$

4. Extract, paragraph 11, from letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. $\frac{G.}{3966}$, dated 11th March, 1902.

forward a copy of the papers marginally noted, on the subject of the relation between the School Final and Matriculation examinations, for the consideration of the Syndicate of the University.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

L. M. THORNTON,

Secretary.

Extract, paragraph 6, from the Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 469, dated 6th November, 1901.

6. Among the subjects dealt with in the Resolutions of the Conference, there are some upon which a few additional or explanatory remarks appear to be

Examinations.

required. It must not be inferred therefrom that an inferior importance is attached by Government to the

remainder ; but, if all were to be made the subject of separate comment, it is clear that this communication would be swollen to inconvenient length. It was recognised by the Conference that the deterioration which has admittedly taken place in the system of education in India, and the cramming which is one of its worst features, are in a great measure due to the frequent public examinations which have to be passed by boys in the various courses of Indian schools. The teacher's mind is constantly towards preparing a boy for his next examination, instead of giving him a solid and well grounded education, which will be of use in after life. It transpired at the Conference that there is considerable variation in the number, character, and nomenclature of the examinations which are now held in the different provinces ; and it was resolved that some reduction in the first respect, and greater uniformity in the second and third, were eminently to be desired. In the opinion of the Government of India no public examination is, as a general rule, required at the end of the Primary or Vernacular course. It is sufficient that a boy should be able to obtain at this stage a certificate that he has passed through the Primary course, and attained a due standard of proficiency. The method of securing this result, which commends itself to the Government of India, is that followed in the Bombay Presidency, namely, that each school should be examined by an Inspecting Officer *in situ*. At the end of the Secondary course a public examination is required to meet the case of boys who have carried on their education beyond the Primary stage, but who may not wish to enter a University. Certificates given to a boy on passing this examination will be useful to him in obtaining employment, and should also, in the opinion of the Government of India, be accepted, as is done in England, by the Universities, so far as they may think fit, as qualifying for Matriculation. The Matriculation Examination at the Universities should be a separate Examination to be passed either in its entirety, or in such subjects additional to those passed at the School Final Examination as the University may require.

In order to remove the difference of nomenclature that now exists, the Government of India desire that the examination of boys in the Primary course, to be conducted by the Inspecting Agency, shall be universally known as the Primary Examination, and that at the end of the Secondary course as the School Final Examination. The Government of India concur with the views expressed in the recommendation of the Conference as regards the award of scholarships.

In the Bombay Presidency separate examinations are already held for this purpose. In 1899-1900 the number of competitors at these examinations, was 684 for about 200 scholarships. There is no objection, in the opinion of the Government of India, to a competitive examination limited in this manner. Scholarships should be awarded, at the discretion of the Local Government, either on the result of such departmental or special examination, or by the Director of Public Instruction distributing a certain number of scholarships to a particular school or to the schools situated in a particular area, and arranging that the selection of the scholars to hold them shall be made by the local Inspector in communication with the managers of the individual school to which they are assigned, or of the different schools situated in the particular area.

Extract paragraph 13 (e), from the recommendations of the Simla Conference.

* * * * *

13(e) That the School Final Examination should be distinct from the University Entrance or Matriculation Examination, the former to be the termination of a school career, the latter the qualification to a University career; but that the Universities should be empowered, so far as they may think fit, to accept leaving school certificates as qualifying for entrance to the University.

* * * * *

Extract, paragraph 4, from G. O. No. $\frac{73}{\text{XV } 385A}$, dated 11th February, 1902, to the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

* * * * *

The relation of the School Final (Anglo-Vernacular) Examination to the Matriculation Examinations must be settled in consultation with the University. In some subjects (English, History, Geography and Vernacular) it is probable that the same papers can be set and the same standard required for a pass. In Mathematics the pass standard for Matriculation will probably be higher than for

the School Final, while the latter includes a number of useful optional subjects which do not qualify for Matriculation. It has been represented that it is perhaps unadvisable that the distinction between the examinations should be carried further than above contemplated, as otherwise difficulties involving much additional expenditure may occur in connection with the instruction of the highest classes in Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

* * * * *

Extract, paragraph 11, from letter No. $\frac{G.}{3966}$, dated the 11th March, 1902, from the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

* * * * *

With regard to the relation between the School Final (Anglo-Vernacular) and the Matriculation Examinations mentioned in paragraph 4 of your letter, I have the honour to observe that the Government of India have sanctioned the new Regulations of the Allahabad University for them in their letter No. 645, dated 21st December, 1901, which is subsequent to their letter, dated November 6th, containing the orders now under consideration. The new regulations therefore appear to accord sufficiently with the views of the Government of India. But it may still be desirable to invite the attention of the University to those views in order to see whether they can be more completely adopted in practice.

* * * * *

APPENDIX H.

No. $\frac{343}{XV-385A-11}$ of 1902.

FROM

C. F. BALFOUR, Esq.,

UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

TO

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Naini Tal, the 18th June 1902.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward the enclosed extract from the recommendations of the Educational Conference which was held last year at Simla and paragraph 6 from a letter No. F-312, dated 22nd May, 1902, from the Director of Public Instruction, on the subject of Hostels and Boarding Houses at Government and Aided Colleges, and to ask that the matter may be considered by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University.

Educational
Department.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. F. BALFOUR

*Under-Secretary to Government,**U. P. of Agra and Oudh.*

Extract from the recommendations of the Educational Conference, held at Simla in 1901.

I.—Hostels or Boarding Houses.

1. That the institution of hostels or boarding houses in connection with colleges and schools should everywhere be encouraged.
2. That the Universities should be invited, as far as possible, to require as a condition of affiliation that proper provisions are made for the board, lodging, and moral discipline of students, in boarding houses, messes, or hostels.

3. That all hostels or boarding houses should be under resident supervision.

4. That, as far as possible, hostels attached to colleges should be subjected to European management or regulation.

* * * * *

Extract paragraph 6, from letter No. F/312, dated 22nd May, 1902, from the Director of Public Instruction, U. P. of Agra and Oudh, to the Secretary to Government, U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

* * * * *

6. I would suggest that the control of the college hostel be left unreservedly to the Principal in the case of first grade colleges. In these Provinces there are no first grade colleges over which Europeans do not preside and upon the professorial staffs of which Europeans are not also employed; nor is it likely that the Syndicate would at any time grant affiliation up to the B.A. standard to a college the staff of which was entirely composed of natives. But for greater security in this matter the rules of affiliation might be amended, and affiliation up to the B.A. standard might only be granted to colleges employing European Principals, and placing their hostels under resident European supervision. In the case of a second grade college European supervision for the hostel might not always be obtainable. The Kayastha Pathshala and the Hindu College do not employ European resident supervisors, though in the case of the latter the European Principal no doubt exercises a controlling power. In their case it would be too much to expect that they should appoint and provide accommodation for European Superintendents. I think it would be enough to require them to submit their hostels to inspection and depute the Circle Inspectors of Schools to inspect them periodically and report to the Syndicate.

(TRUE EXTRACTS.)

J. WALKER,

Registrar,

Judicial Secretary's Department

Govt. Sectt., U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

APPENDIX K.

Abstract of Opinions of Principals of Affiliated Colleges as to what would be a suitable date for the LL.B., Examination of 1903.

Name of College.	Opinion of Principal as to suitable date.
Canning College ...	The LL.B. Examination should be held in March.
Agra College ...	The LL.B. Examination in March.
M. A.-O. College ...	The Examination in March.
Christ-Church College ...	The Examination in March.
Meerut College ...	The Examination in November.
Muir Central College ...	
St. John's College ...	
Bareilly College ...	The Examination in December.
Jabalpur College ...	The Examination in March.

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MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 1.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1902.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT, *in the Chair*.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KNOX.	MAULVI S. KARAMAT HUSAIN.
MR. PORTER.	PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.

I.—THE Minutes of the meeting of the Faculty of Law held on the 7th March, 1902, were confirmed.

II.—With reference to Resolution of the Faculty No. VII (iii), dated 7th March, 1902, and to Syndicate Resolutions No. 133, dated 5th April, 1902, and No. 18, dated 2nd August, 1902, the Faculty received replies by Principals of affiliated Colleges to the question, what would be a suitable date for the LL.B. Examination of 1903, forwarded by the Syndicate with the recommendation that the month of March be fixed by the Faculty. (See Appendix.)

It was *resolved* that on the recommendation of the Syndicate the month of March be fixed for the LL.B. Examination of 1903.

III.—With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 6, dated 2nd August, 1902, the Faculty considered the question, whether it is desirable to appoint Law-lecturers to Examinerships in Law.

It was *resolved* that the appointing of Law-lecturers to Examinerships in Law is not undesirable.

IV.—With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 23, dated 2nd August, 1902, the meeting considered an application from the students of the Final Law-Class of the Muir Central College, that either the percentage of attendance at Law lectures required for the LL.B. Examination be lowered, or that any deficit in the applicants' percentage be overlooked.

It was *resolved*, with reference to the application by students of the Final Law-Class of the Muir Central College, that, in addition to the usual certificate to be signed by the Principal in the application-form for the LL.B. Examination, an additional certificate by the Principal of the Muir Central College be submitted with each case recommended, to the effect that—

Having regard to the circumstance that the plague broke out in Allahabad in November, 1901, and continued with severity until April, 1902, the candidate recommended may be considered to have put in a sufficient number of attendances to warrant, under the circumstance mentioned, the candidate's admission to the examination under Regulation No. 2 of the Regulations in Law.

T. CONLAN,
President.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX.

Abstract of Opinions of Principals of Affiliated Colleges as to what would be a suitable date for the LL.B. Examination of 1903.

Name of College.	Opinion of Principal as to suitable date.
Canning College ...	The LL.B. Examination should be held in March.
Agra College ...	The LL.B. Examination in March.
M. A.-O. College ...	The Examination in March.
Christ-Church College ...	The Examination in March.
Meerut College ...	The Examination in November.
Muir Central College ...	
St. John's College ...	
Bareilly College ...	The Examination in December.
Jabalpur College ...	The Examination in March.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the study area. It includes information about the location of the study area, the population of the study area, and the characteristics of the study area. It also discusses the data sources used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a detailed description of the study results. It includes information about the findings of the study, the conclusions drawn from the findings, and the implications of the findings. It also discusses the limitations of the study and the need for further research.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and recommendations. It summarizes the findings of the study and provides recommendations for future research. It also discusses the implications of the findings for policy and practice.

5. The fifth part of the report is a bibliography. It lists the sources of information used in the study, including books, articles, and other documents.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 2.

THURSDAY, THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1902.

Members Present:

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE (*in the Chair*).

MR. COX.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PANDIT
ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SYYAD
AMJAD ALI.

35. The Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate, held on the 2nd of August, 1902, were confirmed.

36. The Meeting proceeded to consider and deal with the following letter of request, dated 16th July, 1902, to elect a Fellow for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor, to assist His Honour as a Councillor in making Laws and Regulations:—

No. ¹⁰⁹⁹
III-456C OF 1902.

FROM

W. H. L. IMPEY, Esq.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,

TO

THE REGISTRAR, ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Naini Tal, the 16th July, 1902.

SIR,

WITH reference to Regulation No. IV of the Regulations under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, I am directed to state that the seat of the

GENERAL
ADMINISTRATION
DEPT.

Hon'ble Mr T. Conlan, C.I.E., in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations, will become vacant by efflux of time on the 16th October, 1902. I am accordingly to request that the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the Allahabad University will recommend a person for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor to assist His Honour as a Councillor in making Laws and Regulations.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. L. IMPEY,

Chief Secretary.

It was *resolved* that the G. O. aforesaid be sent up to the Senate.

37. The Meeting proceeded to consider and deal with the following Notice of Motion by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox (Vice-Chancellor):—

I beg to propose that Mr. T. Conlan, Barrister-at-Law, be recommended for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor to assist His Honour as a Councillor in making Laws and Regulations.

GEO. EDW. KNOX.

I second the above.

W. R. BURKITT.

It was *resolved* that the Notice of Motion by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox be sent up to the Senate.

G. THIBAUT,

Chairman.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 1.

THURSDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1902.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BURKITT (*in the Chair*).

THE HON'BLE MR. T. CONLAN, C.I.E.	SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SYYAD
REV. DR. EWING.	AMJAD ALI.
MR. JENNINGS.	BABU SANJIBAN GANGULI.
THE HON'BLE MR. SRI RAM, RAI BAHADUR.	MR. C. F. de la FOSSE.
BABU SITA RAM.	BABU ABHAY CHARAN SANYAL.
SAYYAD AKBAR HUSAIN, KHAN BAHADUR.	THE PRINCIPAL, M. C. COLLEGE.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PANDIT	BABU SRIS CHANDRA BOSE.
ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.	PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

I.—THE Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Senate, held on the 3rd March, 1902, were confirmed.

II.—With reference to the following letter of request, dated 16th July, 1902, the Meeting proceeded to elect a Fellow of the University for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor, to assist His Honour as a Councillor in making Laws and Regulations.

No. $\frac{1099}{III-456C}$ OF 1902.

FROM

W. H. L. IMPEY, Esq.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,

To

THE REGISTRAR, ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Naini Tal, the 16th July 1902.

SIR,

GENERAL
ADMINISTRATION
DEPT.

WITH reference to Regulation No. IV of the Regulations under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, I am directed to state that the seat of the Hon'ble Mr. T. Conlan, C.I.E., in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations, will become vacant by efflux of time on the 16th October, 1902. I am accordingly to request that the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the Allahabad University will recommend a person for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor to assist His Honour as a Councillor in making Laws and Regulations.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. L. IMPEY,

Chief Secretary.

It was *proposed* by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Burkitt, for the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox, and *seconded* by Pandit Sunder Lal, and *passed* unanimously (the Hon'ble Mr. Conlan not voting), that the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan, C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, late Vice-Chancellor of the University, be elected for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor, to assist His Honour as a Councillor in making Laws and Regulations.

W. R. BURKITT,

Chairman.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 1.

FRIDAY, 31ST OCTOBER, 1902.

Members Present:

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *in the Chair.*

PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.

MR. KNOX JOHNSON.

PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

MR. JENNINGS.

MR. de la POSSE.

MAULVI ASHRAF ALI.

MR. G. N. CHAKRAVARTI.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI SYAD
AMJAD ALI.

PRINCIPAL, M. A.-O. COLLEGE.

MR. MAHENDRA NATH DATT.

1. The Minutes of the meeting of the Faculty of Arts, held on the 4th March, 1902, were confirmed.

2. The Meeting considered Reports of Boards of Studies, recommending Text-books for 1905.

With reference to the Report by the Board of Studies in English, it was *resolved*—

- (i) That for the Entrance Examination, 1905, the Prose Course for 1904 be continued: and that the Poetry Course for 1904 go out for 1905, and that there be substituted for it, for 1905, 'English Poetry for Schools' selected by Cookson and Houghton (Macmillan & Co.), Book I, Part II, Poem No. 45: Part III, Poems Nos. 63 to 94 (inclusive): and that it be required that Poems Nos. 63, 81, 93 and 94 be committed to memory.

- (ii) That the Course for the Intermediate Examination, 1905, be as follows,—

TENNYSON : Enoch Arden.

MATTHEW ARNOLD : Sohrab and Rustam.

CHARLOTTE YONGE : The Dove in the Eagle's Nest.

SOUTHEY : Life of Nelson, Ed. Blaisdell, (Ginn & Co., Boston & London).

- (iii) That for the B.A. Examination there be only one change, *viz.*, that Milton's 'Comus' be substituted for 'Paradise Lost' and that Abbot's Shakespearean Grammar be added at the end of the Course.

- (iv) That for the M.A. Examination, 1905, the present Course stand, with the following additions, *viz.*, 'Green's History of the English People,' Volumes II, III, IV; and Oman's 'England in the 19th Century;' that these two works are to come into the list of question-papers for this examination instead of *unseen passages*, which goes out; and that thus there be now *seven* papers on the prescribed course, and, as an *eighth*, an essay.

With reference to the Report by the Board of Studies in Philosophy, it was *resolved*—

- (i) That for the Intermediate Examination there be no change :
- (ii) That for the B.A. Examination, the following works be omitted, *viz.*, Berkeley's 'Dialogues,' Hume's 'Essay,' Butler's 'Sermons' and 'Dissertation on Virtue,' and Croom Robertson's 'Psychology;' and that the following be substituted, *viz.*, Hoffding's 'Outlines of Psychology' and Fraser's

'Selections from Berkeley,' Fifth Edition, pages 1 to 156, together with Fraser's Introduction : and

- (iii) That for the M.A. Examination there be no change.

With reference to the Report by the Board of Studies in Sanskrit,

It was *resolved*,—

- (i) That in the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations there be no change :
- (ii) That for the B.A. Examination, Kalidasa's Sakuntala be omitted, and that Kalidasa's Vikramorvasi be substituted (Bombay Sanskrit Series Edition recommended) :
- (iii) That for the M.A. Examination, Chhandogya Upanishad be omitted, and that Katha Upanishad together with Sankaracharya's Bhashya be substituted.

With reference to the Report by the Board of Studies in Arabic and Persian,

It was *resolved*,—

- (i) That the Arabic-Persian Courses for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of 1905 be as follows (*vide* Appendix) :
- (ii) That for the purely Arabic Courses for these Examinations there be no change, the old Courses in Arabic continuing :
- (iii) That for 1905, there be no change in either the Arabic or Persian Courses for the B.A. and M.A. Examinations :

It was further *resolved*,—

- (iv) That Maulavi Amjad Ali be asked to prepare a combined Arabic-Persian Course for the Entrance Examination, and likewise one for the Intermediate Examination, for the future after 1905.

With reference to the Report of the Board of Studies in History,

It was *resolved*,—

- (i) That for the Entrance Examination of 1905, De la Fosse's 'History of India for High Schools' (Macmillan) take the place of Lethbridge.
- (ii) That for the School Final-Examination there be no further change.
- (iii) That for the Intermediate Examination of 1905, the 'School History of Rome' by Merivale and Fuller (Longmans Green & Co.), being an authorised abridgment of Merivale's 'General History of Rome,' take the place of Merivale's General History : and that for the Examination of 1904 also, the said abridged 'School History of Rome' be added as an alternative with Merivale's 'General History of Rome.'
- (iv) That for the B.A. Examination of 1905 there be no change either in History or Political Economy.
- (v) That for the M.A. Examination, 1905, J. C. Morison's 'Life of St. Bernard' be inserted in the list of books recommended for (4) B; and the 'Life of Napoleon I,' by J. H. Rose, instead of Seeley's 'Short Life of Napoleon I,' be inserted in (5) B : and 'Studies in History and Jurispru-

dence' (J. Bryce), Vol. I, Essays I and II, be inserted in list (6) A (i): with no other changes.

N.B.—No changes recommended by remaining Boards of Studies.
(*Vide Appendix A.*)

3. With reference to Resolution No. 23 of the Meeting of the Faculty of Arts, held on the 4th March, 1902, the Meeting considered the following proposals by Mr. Knox Johnson (*vide Appendix B*). With reference to para. 3 of the proposals,

It was *resolved*—

That History, now placed in Group III of the studies for the B.A. Degree, may be taken as an alternative to the special section of English in Group I; remaining in Group III for those candidates only who do not offer it in Group I: and that this Resolution be reported to the Syndicate.

4. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 126, dated 7th March, 1902, the Faculty received for consideration a proposed Course in History, for the new Matriculation Examination (*vide Appendix C*).

It was *resolved* that for *Lethbridge's* 'Indian History,' there be substituted *De la Fosse's* 'History of India for High Schools' (Macmillan), and that, with this modification, the Course be accepted, and a report be made to the Syndicate.

T. C. LEWIS,

President.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

BOARD OF STUDIES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

English, Entrance and School Final Course, 1905.

IRVING : Selections from Sketch Book—Rip Van Winkle (without the Introduction and Note) ; The Spectre Bridegroom ; Stratford-on-Avon ; Sleepy Hollow ; Roscoe : The Wife ; Rural Life in England.

DEFOE : Robinson Crusoe (George Bell's Edition, 1897).

COOKSON AND HOUGHTON : 'English Poetry for Schools' (Macmillan) Book I, Part II, Poem No. 45 : Part III, Poems Nos. 63 to 94 (inclusive) : Poems Nos. 63, 81, 93 and 94 to be committed to memory.

English, Intermediate Course, 1905.

TENNYSON : Enoch Arden.

MATTHEW ARNOLD : Sohrab and Rustam.

SOUTHEY : Life of Nelson, Ed. Blaisdell (Ginn and Co., Boston and London).

CHARLOTTE YONGE : The Dove in the Eagle's Nest.

ENGLISH, B.A. COURSE, 1905.

SHAKESPEARE : Hamlet, Coriolanus, The Merchant of Venice.

MILTON : Comus.

TENNYSON : The Last Tournament, Guinevere.

NEWMAN : Idea of a University, V, VI, VII.

BURKE : Reflections on the Revolution in France.

GEORGE ELIOT : Silas Marner.

DOWDEN : Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOT : Shakespearian Grammar.

Those portions of Saintsbury's History of English Literature which deal with the authors prescribed.

ENGLISH, M.A. COURSE, 1905.

There will be *eight* papers set.

N.B.—Candidates must take up Groups I, II, III, IV and *either* Va and VIa, or Vb and VIb.

I.—General Section: Poetry (Chaucer to the death of Wordsworth):—

CHAUCER: Prologue.

SPENSER: Faërie Queene, Book I.

DRYDEN: Absalom and Achitophel, 2 parts.

POPE: Essay on Man.

WORDSWORTH: Selection in Ward's English Poets, Vol. IV.

II.—General Section: Prose (Tudor to Early Victorian):—

MORE: Utopia.

BACON: Essays.

ADDISON: Spectator Papers (*Selection, Clarendon Press*).

SHERIDAN: Rivals.

LAMB: Essays of Elia (*Selection Macmillan & Co.*).

III.—General Section: Shakespeare and Milton:—

SHAKESPEARE: Hamlet, Antony and Cleopatra, As You Like It.

MILTON: Samson Agonistes, Comus, and Sonnets.

IV.—Special Subject: Tennyson:—

The Princess, In Memoriam, The Idylls, and Selection in Vol. IV of Ward's English Poets.

Memoir of Alfred Lord Tennyson, by his Son.

STOPFORD BROOKE: Tennyson.

BRADLEY: In Memoriam.

Va.—Nineteenth Century Prose (to be studied in connexion with the Special Subject specified in IV):—

CARLYLE: Heroes.

THACKERAY: Vanity Fair.

RUSKIN: Sesame and Lilies.

MATTHEW ARNOLD: Literature and Dogma.

or Vb.—Historical Grammar of the English Language.

N.B.—Candidates offering Vb must also offer VIb.

VIa.—Nineteenth Century Poetry (to be studied in connexion with the Special Subject specified in IV) :—

WARD : English Poets, Vol. IV (Selection as in 1903).

or-VIb.—Anglo-Saxon.

N.B.—Candidates offering *VIb* must also offer *Vb*.

Candidates must show a competent knowledge of the History of English Literature in all periods covered above, both in the General and in the Special Sections. The following works are recommended as indicating the standard of knowledge required.

TAINÉ : History of English Literature (*Introduction only*).

HAMILTON THOMPSON : History of English Literature (*Chapter II only : Chaucer*).

SAINTSBURY : Elizabethan Literature.

GOSSE : Eighteenth Century Literature.

SAINTSBURY : Nineteenth Century Literature.

VII.—History.

GREEN : History of the English People, Vols. II, III, IV.

OMAN : England in the Nineteenth Century.

(In the list of question-papers in this Examination, the above VII.—History is to come in instead of the *Unseen Passages* paper, which goes out).

BOARD OF STUDIES IN PHILOSOPHY.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1905.

No change.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1905.

MILL : Utilitarianism.

MUIRHEAD : Ethics (University Extension Series—3rd edition, revised and enlarged).

FLINT : Theism, Chapters I—IX ;

or

SIDGWICK : Outlines of the History of Ethics.

HOFFDING : Outlines of Psychology.

FRASER : Selections from Berkeley, 5th Ed., pages 1 to 156 together with Fraser's Introduction.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1905.

No Change.

BOARD OF STUDIES IN SANSKRIT.

ENTRANCE AND INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

No Change.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1905.

BHAVABHUTI : Uttararama Charita.

KALIDASA : Vikramorvasi (Bombay Sanskrit Series Ed. recommended).

Grammar as contained in MAX MÜLLER's larger Grammar or in WHITNEY's Sanskrit Grammar, or in KALE's Higher Sanskrit Grammar (Bombay).

APTE's Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including the illustrative sentences *in smaller type*.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1905.

Rigveda, Peterson's University Selections.

Bhagavadgita, text only.

SUDRAKA : Mrichchhakatika.

BHAVABHUTI : Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA : Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA : Kadambari-Purvabhaga.

MAMMATA : Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

Katha Upanishad with Sankaracharya's Bhashya.

VYASA and SANKARA : Vedanta Sutrās with Sankara's Bhashya, Adhy. I, Pada I, Sutrās 1—4 inclusive, and Adhy. II, Padas 1 and 2.

PRASASTAPADA : Padarthadharmanasamgraha, commonly known as Vaiseshikabhashya Mūla only.

VACHASPATI MISRA : Samkhyatattva Kaumudi.

NAISHADHA : Canto 17.

MUIR : Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

The Outlines of the History of Sanskrit Literature as in WEBER or in the Introduction to LANMAN'S Sanskrit Reader, or any similar work.

As an alternative to the Samkhyatattva Kaumudi and the Padarthadharmsamgraha, candidates may offer CUNNINGHAM'S *Corpus Inscriptionum*.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)

BOARD OF STUDIES IN ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

ENTRANCE AND INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

ENTRANCE ARABIC-PERSIAN COURSE FOR THE YEAR 1905.

Persian as in M. Mahommed Shibli's Selections for the year 1904, viz :—

Prose	..	{ Gulistan.
		{ Nasir Khusro.
Poetry	..	{ Bostan.
		{ Muhtashim Kashi.

Arabic as in the last Arabic Middle Reader.

Al Intekhabul Jadid, Chapter IV.

INTERMEDIATE ARABIC-PERSIAN COURSE FOR THE YEAR 1905.

Persian as in M. Mahommed Shibli's Selections for the year 1904, viz :—

Prose	..	{ Namae Khusrawan.
		{ Ali Hazin.
		{ Safar Namae Shah Iran.

Poetry	..	{ Saadi.
		{ Nezami.
		{ Firdousi.

Arabic as in Maulavi Amjad Ali's Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry in the Arabic Entrance Course for 1904 :—

Prose	..	Alf Laila.
Poetry	..	Assadeh Val Baghim.

B.A. AND M.A. EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

No change.

BOARD OF STUDIES IN HISTORY.

ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

English History.—GARDINER'S Outlines of English History.

Indian History.—DE LA FOSSE'S History of India for High Schools (Macmillan.)

LEE-WARNER : The Citizen of India.

Geography.—CLARKE'S Geographic Reader.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1905.

MERIVALE AND PULLER : The School History of Rome (Longmans, Green & Co.)

C. A. FYFFE : Greece (History Primer).

B.A. EXAMINATION 1905.

No change.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1905.

To list of books recommended for (4) B, add J. C. Morison's 'Life of St. Bernard.' For (5) B, insert 'Life of Napoleon I,' by J. H. Rose, instead of Seeley's 'Short Life of Napoleon I' : and for (6) A (i) insert 'Studies in History and Jurisprudence' (J. Bryce) Vol. I, Essays I and II, with no other changes.

N.B.—No changes recommended by remaining Boards of Studies.

APPENDIX B.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE ;
November 14th, 1901.

DEAR SIR,

WITH reference to my proposals, the consideration of which was postponed from the November Faculty meeting, I shall ask the permission of the Faculty to withdraw motion ii, and to move motion i with a necessary alteration of form. I also wish to move two additional motions, which I should be much obliged if you would place on the *Agenda* paper. The three would stand thus :

That the Faculty report to the Syndicate as follows :

1. The Faculty is of opinion that the compulsory English Course laid down for the B.A. Degree is too literary in character. This Course, in the opinion of the Faculty, should offer fewer difficulties, and be more representative of modern English than at present. On the other hand, it might with advantage be somewhat greater in extent. The Faculty is of opinion that the greater part should be selected from the best and most classical writers of idiomatic English prose, as written and spoken in our own day. Writers should be avoided whose language is wayward or extravagant, that is, remote from the idiomatic centre. Such poetry as may be included should be of small amount in proportion to the whole, simple and modern in style, and, so far as possible, of explicable and communicable interest. The Faculty, nevertheless, does not object to the reading of one play of Shakespeare in each two-year Course. But with this exception, English which is in any degree obsolete, historical grammar, and literary history, do not appear appropriate subjects of study for these students.

2. That in the general section of the examination in English for the B.A. Degree, the marks assigned for the Essay paper should not exceed one-fourth of the total marks in that section.

3. That the subject of History, now placed in Group III of the studies for the B.A. degree, might with advantage be transferred from that Group into Group I, as an alternative to the "special" section of the English Course. The Faculty considers that the equivalent historical study, although slight, would not be inferior to a literary course, either as a means to the knowledge of English, or as an exercise and instrument of more general culture.

I am,

SIR,

Yours truly.

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD ;

March 31st, 1902.

To

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

DEAR SIR,

IN answer to your call for the opinions of members of the Faculty of Arts upon Mr. W. Knox Johnson's Notes on the B.A. English Courses, I beg to say that I am in sympathy with Mr. Knox Johnson's proposal that the English *Literature* course should be made optional, that is, alternative with a course in History. At the same time my opinion is that his proposal to make the "optional historical course . . . distinct from the more special study of the same subject in Group III" (p. 8) is impracticable, firstly because this additional course could not be taught without additions to our College Staff, which it is more than unlikely that we shall ever get ; and secondly because even if this additional course could be taught, it could not be examined in, at least satisfactorily, a due mean being struck between the two subjects involved, namely, History and English. I consider that it would be advantageous if the European section of the History Course (in Group III) were allowed as an alternative to English Literature (in Group I), the History course being examined in as History, not as English-cum-History or any other hybrid.

Mr. Knox Johnson's exposition of the difficult beauties of English literature seems to prove too much, namely, not only that no Indian student is fitted to appreciate them, but also that no ordinarily cultured English reader can hope for any success in an attempt to enjoy the literature of his own tongue. When we are not misled by critics we all know quite well that we, as ordinary people, do not enjoy literature for these remote æsthetical beauties, nor do such of us as have pupils desire that they should do so either. The ordinarily cultured English reader believes in his heart of hearts that most of these "beauties" are the mere inventions of book-making critics ; though most of us are too self-distrustful or too hypocritical to say so. We read literature for none of these, but because in favourable circumstances, it stirs us to happier or loftier thoughts and emotions than our friends do ; and those of us who have pupils

believe, that if a student takes up the subject at his option, we can by our help place him in circumstances sufficiently favourable to enable him also to have some share in these good things, any portion of which is a gain, and of which some portion is within the range of any one capable, even in a humble degree, of sympathy with the joys and sorrows of his fellow beings. At the same time this gain cannot be tested by any examination paper, nor if it could be tested would it be desirable that it should be, and the English examination should limit itself strictly to text, grammar, and subject matter. Nor must there be forgotten what Mr. Knox Johnson seems to overlook, that no candidate for the B.A. degree can now offer "Literature" without offering also the longer "General Section" of English, which renders compulsory the reading, writing, and speaking of the current idiom—exactly what Mr. Knox Johnson seems to think the University ignores.

Your obedient servant,

J. G. JENNINGS.

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated 12th September, 1902.

DEAR SIR,

WITH reference to the notes written by Mr. Knox Johnson upon which the views of the members of the Faculty of Arts have been asked for, I have the honour to state that an alternative B.A. Course in English is not, in my opinion, advisable. The staff of Professors in most Colleges will not be able to cope with two courses, and there is hardly sufficient time to teach the present text-books satisfactorily. There is no necessity either for an alternative historical course in English, but the substitution of extracts from historical literature in place of some of the archaic and æsthetic features of the present B.A. Course would be a decided improvement. History studied as History in Group III, and History studied as Literature in Group I would prove too fine a distinction to the students.

It is true that the knowledge of English possessed by most B.A. students is extremely defective, but how a better knowledge of

English is to be obtained has, I believe, been fully discussed by the Universities Commission. In the meantime, it would undoubtedly be better to set prose text-books that are written in the living modern English language.

At the same time students should have some idea of the changes that have taken place in the English language, and for this reason I am in favour of retaining Shakespeare and Milton, for although Mr. Knox Johnson's remarks regarding these authors may be true, it would be unwise to exclude the two greatest English poets from the B.A. Course merely because their language is archaic and difficult to understand, or because, according to Matthew Arnold, their diction and rhythm are perhaps not appreciable by foreigners.

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

C. A. ANDREWS.

DEAR SIR,

I ENCLOSE my views on Mr. Johnson's notes regarding the course in English for the B.A., and shall be obliged if you will lay them before the Faculty when the points he has raised are to be discussed.

Yours truly,

C. F. DE LA FOSSE.

10-9-'02.

Mr. Johnson's proposal is, I understand, to have alternative Courses in English for B.A. candidates. For those who have a taste for literature a course similar to that at present prescribed should be retained, but for those who merely wish to acquire fluency in speaking and writing, a more practical course of English should be prescribed. He has not quite made up his mind whether the course for these latter should be confined to historical works or whether it should be merely modern English, including therein biography and novels. He seems rather to favour history, though he does not feel sure whether suitable courses in history could be found without trenching upon the ground covered by the History course in Group III. As regards the poetical portion of the course, he confesses

himself in doubt as to whether an exception should not be made in favour of Shakespeare; though he rather inclines to the view that the course should be confined to simple modern English poetry.

Mr. Johnson is, I think, right in regarding the course in English for the B.A. degree as generally too ambitious and beyond the capacity of the average student to appreciate. For the ordinary student pure literature is not a fit study; all that can fairly be demanded of him is a good knowledge of spoken and written English. Imaginative literature is not an appropriate study for this purpose. Mr. Johnson had not seen the report of the Universities Commission when he wrote, and it no doubt had not occurred to him that Philosophy could be considered a fit subject to impose on all students reading for the B.A. degree; but I gather from what he says on page 6 that he is not in favour of it, and he would discard it as a medium for the teaching of English. It does not appear that the report of the Commission would lead him to admit any such modification in his proposals.

I entirely agree with what Mr. Johnson has to say about Milton and Keats and the works of great solitaires and eccentrics such as Landor and Carlyle. They are not suitable reading for the ordinary Indian undergraduate, and for the mere purpose of teaching English they are not to be commended. But Shakespeare stands on a different plane, and I think anyone who has lectured upon his plays to Indian students will agree with me that students as a rule enjoy them, and by a close study of the text do learn a good deal of English. Besides it would be something of a reproach to a student, that he had read English up to the B.A. standard, but had never read a line of the greatest English writer. I agree with Mr. Johnson that if Shakespeare is prescribed Shakespearian grammar should also be prescribed. Indeed I do not see how it is possible to do without it altogether.

I am not for a longer course, for the simple reason that the close study of the text of a few books is all that is possible. Our students require constant direction—this is, in fact, the reason why so many lectures have to be delivered. If left to themselves they would be all-at-sea and have to resort to cram books. I had rather they knew the text of a few books by heart than had a confused general notion of the contents of several. To borrow against himself a quotation made by Mr. Johnson, "Nothing is taught well except what is known familiarly."

To sum up, we should avoid what is obsolete, what is highly imaginative and what is irregular, when we are considering a course which will be compulsory upon the average student—the person of mediocre abilities who wants to learn to speak and write English fluently and correctly and has no higher ambition. For him there should be a course of modern English, and some Shakespeare. Historical works and biography written in good English, free from eccentricities of style, are to be preferred for the prose course, and in poetry a play or two of Shakespeare's and some simple modern English poetry. I do not object to the novel, but it is my experience—very limited, it is true—that native students do not usually take much interest in scenes from English life. It is significant, I think, that the only English writer of this class for whose work there is a real demand is the morbid and sensational Reynolds. That this should be so does not simply argue a want of taste, but an insensibility to the attractions of the novel.

It may be argued that such a course as Mr. Johnson proposes would become so popular that hardly any students would take the alternative literature course. I am afraid there is a good deal of truth in this argument; for without doubt the practical course of English would be easier than the literary, and perhaps easier than the present courses. But this would not necessarily result in a lowering of the standard of attainment; for though students might know less of the old writers and little about English literature, they might fairly be required to know the English language better than they do, as a rule, at present.

10-9-02.

C. F. DE LA FOSSE.

APPENDIX C.

Candidates will be required to show in the paper on History a knowledge of the Geography related thereto.

One question on Map drawing will be included in the Question-paper in Geography.

History : The Empire.—A History of Britain and the British People (Nelson & Son, London : 2s. 6d.)

Lethbridge : Indian History.

Lee-Warner : Citizen of India.

Geography : W. H. Arden Wood. General Geography.

Further Course in History.

Either (a).—The Reign of Queen Victoria, H. J. Rose (Blackie & Son)

or (b).—Akbar (Rulers of India Series).

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

NO. 1.

FRIDAY, 31ST OCTOBER, 1902.

Members Present :

THE PRESIDENT, MR. WARD, *in the Chair*.

MR. HILL.

MR. COX.

1. The Minutes of the Meeting held on the 4th March, 1902, were confirmed.

2. The Meeting received the Report by the Board of Studies in Physical Science regarding Text-books for 1905.

It was *resolved* that the Report be sent up to the Syndicate for sanction (*vide* Appendix).

3. The Meeting considered a letter from Mr. G. N. Chakravarti, containing recommendations concerning a change of the Text-book in Geometrical Drawing for the new School Final-Examination.

It was *resolved* that, as the present Meeting is concerned with Text-books for 1905 only, and as the Regulations for the new School Final-Examination do not come into force until 1906, the letter be returned to Mr. Chakravarti with the suggestion of the Faculty that the proposals be sent for consideration to the Committee appointed by Syndicate Resolution No. 145, dated the 5th of April, 1902, to revise the Regulations for the new Matriculation and School Final-Examinations.

4. The question was raised as to whether there should be a separate paper in Mechanics for the Intermediate Examination.

It was *resolved* that the question be postponed to the next Meeting.

5. On a *motion* by Mr. Cox, *seconded* by Mr. Hill,

It was *resolved* that the Faculty wishes to draw the attention of the Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools, to the recommendations of the Committee of the Mathematical Association as to the teaching of Geometry, with the view to their adoption in Indian Schools.

A. W. WARD,

President.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX.

THE BOARD OF STUDIES IN MATHEMATICS.

In Mathematics there are neither additions to nor withdrawals from the Text-books at present recommended.

THE BOARD OF STUDIES IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

PHYSICS, B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

Add to the present list of books.

Heat, by Edser—(Macmillan).

CHEMISTRY, B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

Add,

Ramsay's Modern Chemistry, Parts 1 and 2.

(Temple Cyclopædia Series).

N.B.—No further changes for any Examination.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 3.

SATURDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1902.

Members Present :

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair*.

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, M.A.-O. COLLEGE.

MR. JENNINGS.

THE HON'BLE MR. CONLAN, C.I.E.

MR. COX.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SYYAD
AMJAD ALI.

THE PRINCIPAL, AGRA COLLEGE.

MR. de la FOSSE.

38. The Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate, held on the 18th September, 1902, were confirmed.

39. Contingent and other bills for the months of July, August and September, 1902, were passed (*vide* Appendix A).

40. The Meeting received the Reports of the Meetings of the Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Science, held on the 31st October, 1902, recommending text-books for the Examinations of 1905.

It was *resolved* that the Reports by the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Science be accepted (*vide* Appendices B and C).

41. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 6, dated 2nd August, 1902, the Registrar reported the reply of the Faculty of Law as to whether it is desirable to appoint Law-lecturers to Examinerships in Law.

(Resolution No. III of the meeting of the Faculty of Law, dated 20th August, 1902.)

III.—With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 6, dated 2nd August, 1902, the Faculty considered the question, whether it is desirable to appoint Law-lecturers to Examinerships in Law.

It was *resolved* that the appointing of Law-lecturers to Examinerships in Law is not undesirable.

It was *resolved* that the reply of the Faculty of Law be recorded.

42. The Registrar reported the fixing by the Faculty of Law of the month of March for the LL.B. Examination in 1903.

(Resolution No. II of the meeting of the Faculty of Law, dated 20th August, 1902.)

II.—With reference to Resolution of the Faculty No. VII (iii), dated 7th March, 1902, and to Syndicate Resolutions No. 133, dated 5th April, 1902, and No. 18, dated 2nd August, 1902, the Faculty received replies by Principals of affiliated Colleges to the question, what would be a suitable date for the LL.B. Examination of 1903, forwarded by the Syndicate with the recommendation that the month of March be fixed by the Faculty.

It was *resolved* that on the recommendation of the Syndicate the month of March be fixed for the LL.B. Examination of 1903.

It was *resolved* that the fixing by the Faculty of the month of March for the LL.B. Examination, 1903, be approved.

43. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 6, dated 2nd August, 1902, the Registrar reported a vacancy in the LL.B. Examinerships for 1902, and a consequent new nomination for confirmation.

It was *resolved* that the nomination be confirmed.

44. With reference to Resolution No. II of the Faculty of Law, dated the 8th January, 1901, and to Syndicate Resolution No. 62, dated the 12th of January, 1901, the Registrar reported the recommendation of the President of the Faculty of Law that the addition to Regulation No. 2 of the Regulations in Law, as suggested by the Faculty, be sent on to the Senate for consideration :—

(Resolution No. II of the Faculty of Law, dated 8th January, 1901.)

II.—With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 56 (i), dated the 1st December, 1900, the meeting considered the questions—

- (1) What period should be meant by the words “not less than two academical years,” as mentioned in Regulation No. 2 of the Regulations in Law ; and
- (2) Whether it is desirable to specify what number of lectures in each year should constitute “a regular course of study.”

In reply to the first question, it was *resolved* that the Syndicate be informed that the Faculty is of opinion that by the words “not less than two academical years” should be meant the period during which lectures have been delivered in a School of Law, affiliated to the University, in two sessions, provided that each session covers a period of 12 months, inclusive of vacations.

With reference to the second question, it was *resolved* that the Faculty is of opinion that it is desirable to specify what number of lectures in each year should constitute “a regular course of study” ; and would suggest that the following addition be made to Regulation No. 2 of the Regulations in Law, *viz.*, *No candidate shall be considered to have prosecuted the “regular course of study” aforesaid unless he shall have attended at least sixty lectures out of a minimum of eighty lectures in each of two years.*

(Syndicate Resolution No. 62, dated the 12th of January, 1901.)

62. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 56 (i), dated 1st December, 1900, the Registrar placed before the meeting the reply of the Faculty of Law—

- (i) as to what period should be meant by the words “not less than two academical years,” as mentioned in Regulation No. 2 of the Regulations in Law ; and

- (ii) whether it is desirable to specify what number of lectures in each year should constitute "a regular course of study."

It was *resolved* that the reply of the Faculty of Law be recorded.

It was *resolved* that, with reference to Resolution No. VIII of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Law, dated 7th March, 1902, the convener of the Sub-committee appointed to consider proposed amendments of the present Regulations in Law, convene at once a Meeting of the said Sub-committee to consider the proposed amendments and to report to the Faculty, who will send on its recommendations, through the Syndicate, to the Senate for the next Annual Meeting.

45. With reference to the concluding paragraph of Syndicate Resolution No. 121, dated the 7th March, 1902, the Meeting considered the Report by the Sub-committee appointed to ascertain what is done in the Madras University, on the matters mentioned in para. 4 of letter of Government, dated the 11th February, 1902, and to make recommendations to the Syndicate (*vide* Report, Appendix D).

It was *resolved*—

- (i) That, with reference to para. 4 of the letter of Government, No. 74 of 1902, to the address of the Registrar, and dated the 11th February, 1902, the Government be informed that the question was referred to a Sub-committee of the Syndicate, which presented the following Report (*vide* Appendix D).
- (ii) That the Syndicate accepts the Report with the following amendments to the proposed additional Regulations in Arts, *viz.*, to omit Regulation No. 3 and the last sentence of Regulation No. 4 with consequent deletions in the Form of application [*vide* Appendix D (2)].

- (iii) That the Syndicate will be prepared to recommend to the Senate the proposed Regulations provided the Government undertake to make good any deficiency in the cost of the Examination, the fees for which are not likely to be sufficient for the purpose ; and
- (iv) That if the above proposals be accepted by the Government, the Syndicate will consider whether the Training College at Allahabad for Teachers in Secondary Schools shall be affiliated to the University.

46. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 139, dated the 5th of April, 1902, the Registrar again placed before the Syndicate G. O. No. $\frac{155}{XV.-385A-3}$, dated 12th March, 1902, from the Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh (Education Department), to the Registrar. requesting that the accompanying correspondence on the recognition of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination be laid before the Syndicate for consideration (*vide* Appendix E).

It was *resolved*—

That the Syndicate recommend to the Senate that the following addition be made to Regulation No. 8 of the Regulations in Arts, *viz*:—

- (i) That the Cambridge Senior Local Examination be recognised by the University in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as for the School Final-Examination for European Schools : and
- (ii) That a reply be sent to Government accordingly.

47. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 15, dated the 2nd of August, 1902, the Registrar again placed

before the Syndicate G. O. No. $\frac{343}{XV-385A-11.}$, dated the 18th June, 1902, forwarding extract from recommendations of the Educational Conference, and para. 6 of letter from the Director of Public Instruction, on the subject of Hostels and Boarding-houses at Government and Aided Colleges, for consideration by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate (*vide* Appendix F).

It was *resolved*—

- (i) That the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate fully approve of recommendations Nos. 1 and 3 of the Education Conference held at Simla in 1901, and would be prepared to give effect to them :
- (ii) That they think that recommendation No. 4 is not called for :
- (iii) That as regards recommendation No. 2, they feel that it cannot be accepted as it stands. They would be ready to give effect to a recommendation that the University be prepared to recognise certain boarding-houses, messes and hostels, and that those only be recognised as “recognised boarding-houses, messes and hostels” in which they are satisfied that proper provisions are made for the board, lodging and moral discipline of students resorting to them.

(The Meeting then adjourned to 5 o'clock on Monday, the 3rd November).

G. E. KNOX,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

*Contingent and other bills for the months of July, August,
and September, 1902.*

Month and date.	Details.	Amount.
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CONTINGENT BILLS.

1902.						Rs. a. p.
July 31st ...	By bill	paid	Hot-weather	Establishment	for	
			June, 1902	...	...	4 0 0
"	"	"	Clock-maker for June, 1902	...	...	1 0 0
"	"	"	Lamp-oil for June, 1902	...	...	0 8 0
"	"	"	Conveyance, <i>ekka</i> and coolie hire...			0 5 0
"	"	"	Postage due on an unfranked letter,			0 4 0
"	"	"	<i>Daftri's</i> account	...	...	0 8 0
"	"	"	Cost of telegrams	...	...	2 8 0
"	"	"	Transit charges	...	...	0 8 0
"	"	"	Cost of receipt stamps	...	...	0 2 0
"	"	"	Money order Commission	...	...	0 8 0
"	"	"	Superintendent, Government Press,			11 1 1
Total Rs.						21 4 1

Aug. 31st ...	By bill	paid	Hot-weather	Establishment	for	
			July, 1902	...	...	4 10 0
"	"	"	Extra punkha coolies at Meetings,			0 9 0
"	"	"	Clock-maker for July, 1902	...	...	1 0 0
"	"	"	Lamp-oil for July, 1902	...	...	0 8 0
"	"	"	<i>Ekka</i> , handcart and coolie hire	...	...	0 7 6
"	"	"	Cost of one tin case	...	...	0 2 0
"	"	"	<i>Daftri's</i> account	...	...	0 4 9
"	"	"	Karim Bakhsh, extra work	...	...	0 12 0
"	"	"	Transit charges	...	...	2 10 0
Total Rs.						10 15 0

Month and date.	Details.			Amount.
1902.				Rs. a. p.
Sept. 30th ...	By bill	paid	Hot-weather Establishment for August, 1902 ...	8 0 0
"	"	"	Clock-maker for August, 1902 ...	1 0 0
"	"	"	Lamp-oil for August, 1902 ...	0 8 0
"	"	"	Extra punkha coolies ...	0 8 0
"	"	"	One copy of Universities Commission Report ...	1 8 0
"	"	"	Money order Commission ...	0 3 0
"	"	"	Cost of binding 4 vols. of Government Gazette ...	6 0 0
"	"	"	Daftri's account ...	0 11 3
"	"	"	Cost of Telegram ...	2 7 0
"	"	"	G. P. Varma and Brothers' Press (advertisement for Head Clerk)...	5 12 0
"	"	"	Indian Daily Telegraph Co. (advertisement for Head Clerk) ...	4 12 0
"	"	"	Professor, M. C. College (Sanskrit address) ...	7 8 0
Total Rs. ...				38 13 3

OTHER BILLS.

July 31st ...	By bill	paid	Service Postage Stamps ...	50 0 0
August 31st ...	"	"	Do. do. ...	50 0 0
Sept. 30th ...	"	"	Cost of 25 Bank Cheques ...	1 9 0
"	"	"	Auditor's fee for auditing 1901 accounts ...	100 0 0

TRUST FUNDS.

July 31st ...	By bill	paid	Interest ending June 1901, refunded to the widow of Sanwal Das, through Lala Bansil Lal ...	290 7 0
"	"	"	Principal, Canning College (Sanwal Das stipends) paid to Kanahya Lal ...	72 0 0
August 31st ...	"	"	Principal, M. C. College, Sir Charles Elliott Scholarship for 1902 (2nd half-year) ...	210 0 0
"	"	"	Principal, M. C. College, Lumsden Memorial Sanskrit Scholarship for 1901-1902 ...	96 0 0
"	"	"	Principal, St. John's College, Arabic Scholarship for 1901-1902 ...	96 0 0
"	"	"	Principal, Queen's College, Griffith Memorial Scholarships and Medals for 1902 ...	245 0 0
"	"	"	Principal, M. C. College, Swarnamayee Umacharan Prize for 1902 ...	34 0 0
Sept. 30th ...	By bill	paid	Messrs. J. Boseck & Co. (Lumsden Memorial Gold Medal for 1901)...	50 0 0
"	"	"	Ditto for the Mohanlal Vishnu Lal Silver Medals for 1902 ...	34 0 0
"	"	"	Ditto for the Iqbal Ali Gold Medal for 1902 ...	47 0 0

APPENDIX B.

BOARD OF STUDIES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

English, Entrance and School Final Course, 1905.

IRVING : Selections from Sketch Book—Rip Van Winkle (without the Introduction and Note) ; The Spectre Bridegroom ; Stratford-on-Avon ; Sleepy Hollow ; Roscoe : The Wife ; Rural Life in England.

DEFOE : Robinson Crusoe (George Bell's Edition, 1897).

COOKSON AND HOUGHTON : 'English Poetry for Schools' (Macmillan), Book I, Part II, Poem No. 45 : Part III, Poems Nos. 63 to 94 (inclusive) : Poems Nos. 63, 81, 93 and 94 to be committed to memory.

English, Intermediate Course, 1905.

TENNYSON : Enoch Arden.

MATTHEW ARNOLD : Sohrab and Rustam.

SOUTHEY : Life of Nelson, Ed. Blaisdell (Ginn and Co., Boston and London).

CHARLOTTE YONGE : The Dove in the Eagle's Nest.

ENGLISH, B.A. COURSE, 1905.

SHAKESPEARE : Hamlet, Coriolanus, The Merchant of Venice.

MILTON : Comus.

TENNYSON : The Last Tournament, Guinevere.

NEWMAN : Idea of a University, V, VI, VII.

BURKE : Reflections on the Revolution in France.

GEORGE ELIOT : Silas Marner.

DOWDEN : Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOT : Shakespearian Grammar.

Those portions of Saintsbury's History of English Literature which deal with the authors prescribed.

ENGLISH, M.A. COURSE, 1905.

There will be *eight* papers set.

N.B.—Candidates must take up Groups I, II, III, IV and *either* Va and VIa, or Vb and VIb.

I.—General Section: Poetry (Chaucer to the death of Wordsworth):—

CHAUCER : Prologue.

SPENSER : Faërie Queene, Book I.

DRYDEN : Absalom and Achitophel, 2 parts.

POPE : Essay on Man.

WORDSWORTH : Selection in Ward's English Poets, Vol. IV.

II.—General Section : Prose (Tudor to Early Victorian) :—

MORE : Utopia.

BACON : Essays.

ADDISON : Spectator Papers (*Selection, Clarendon Press*).

SHERIDAN : Rivals.

LAMB : Essays of Elia (*Selection Macmillan & Co.*).

III.—General Section : Shakespeare and Milton :—

SHAKESPEARE : Hamlet, Antony and Cleopatra, As You Like It.

MILTON : Samson Agonistes, Comus, and Sonnets.

IV.—Special Subject : Tennyson :—

The Princess, In Memoriam, The Idylls, and Selection in Vol. IV of Ward's English Poets.

Memoir of Alfred Lord Tennyson, by his Son.

STOPFORD BROOKE : Tennyson.

BRADLEY : In Memoriam.

Va.—Nineteenth Century Prose (to be studied in connexion with the Special Subject specified in IV) :—

CARLYLE : Heroes.

THACKERAY : Vanity Fair.

RUSKIN : Sesame and Lilies.

MATTHEW ARNOLD : Literature and Dogma.

or Vb.—Historical Grammar of the English Language.

N.B.—Candidates offering Vb must also offer VIb.

VIa.—Nineteenth Century Poetry (to be studied in connexion with the Special Subject specified in IV):—

WARD : English Poets, Vol. IV (Selection as in 1903).
or VIIb.—Anglo-Saxon.

N.B.—Candidates offering VIIb must also offer Vb.

Candidates must show a competent knowledge of the History of English Literature in all periods covered above, both in the General and in the Special Sections. The following works are recommended as indicating the standard of knowledge required.

TAINÉ : History of English Literature (*Introduction only*).

HAMILTON THOMPSON : History of English Literature (*Chapter II only : Chaucer*).

SAINTSBURY : Elizabethan Literature.

GOSSE : Eighteenth Century Literature.

SAINTSBURY : Nineteenth Century Literature.

VII.—History.

GREEN : History of the English People, Vols. II, III, IV.

OMAN : England in the Nineteenth Century.

(In the list of question-papers in this Examination, the above, "VII.—History," is to come in instead of the *Unseen Passages* paper, which goes out).

BOARD OF STUDIES IN PHILOSOPHY.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1905.

No change.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1905.

MILL : Utilitarianism.

MUIRHEAD : Ethics (University Extension Series—3rd edition, revised and enlarged).

FLINT : Theism, Chapters I—IX ;

or

SIDGWICK : Outlines of the History of Ethics.

HOFFDING : Outlines of Psychology.

FRASER : Selections from Berkeley, 5th Ed., pages 1 to 156 together with Fraser's Introduction.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1905.

No change.

BOARD OF STUDIES IN SANSKRIT.

ENTRANCE AND INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

No Change.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1905.

BHAVABHUTI : Uttaramama Charita.

KALIDASA : Vikramorvasi (Bombay Sanskrit Series Ed. recommended).

Grammar as contained in MAX MÜLLER's larger Grammar or in WHITNEY's Sanskrit Grammar, or in KALE's Higher Sanskrit Grammar (Bombay).

ARTE's Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including the illustrative sentences in smaller type.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1905.

Rigveda, Peterson's University Selections.

Bhagavadgita, text only.

SUDRAKA : Mrichchhakatika.

BHAVABHUTI : Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA : Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA : Kadambari-Purvabhaga.

MAMMATA : Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

Katha Upanishad with Sankaracharya's Bhashya.

VRASA and SANKARA : Vedanta Sutras with Sankara's Bhashya, Adhy. I, Pada I, Sutras 1—4 inclusive, and Adhy. II, Padas 1 and 2.

PRASASTAPADA : Padarthadharmasamgraha, commonly known as Vaiseshikabhashya Mūla only.

VACHASPATI MISRA : Samkhyatattva Kaumudi.

NAISHADHA : Canto 17.

MUIR : Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

The Outlines of the History of Sanskrit Literature as in WEBER or in the Introduction to LANMAN'S Sanskrit Reader, or any similar work.

As an alternative to the Samkhyatattva Kaumudi and the Padarthadharmsamgraha, candidates may offer CUNNINGHAM'S *Corpus Inscriptionum*.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagiri character only.)

BOARD OF STUDIES IN ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

ENTRANCE AND INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

ENTRANCE ARABIC-PERSIAN COURSE FOR THE YEAR 1905.

Persian as in M. Mahommed Shibli's Selections for the year 1904, viz :—

Prose	..	{ Gulistan.
		{ Nasir Khusro.
Poetry	..	{ Bostan.
		{ Muhtashim Kashi.

Arabic as in the last Arabic Middle Reader.

Al Intekhabul Jadid, Chapter IV.

INTERMEDIATE ARABIC-PERSIAN COURSE FOR THE YEAR 1905.

Persian as in M. Mahommed Shibli's Selections for the year 1904, viz :—

Prose	..	{ Namae Khusrawan.
		{ Ali Hazin.
		{ Safar Namae Shah Iran.

Poetry	..	{ Saadi.
		{ Nezami.
		{ Firdousi.

Arabic as in Maulavi Amjad Ali's Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry in the Arabic Entrance Course for 1904 :—

Prose	..	Alf Laila.
Poetry	..	Assadeh Val Baghim.

B.A. AND M.A. EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

No change.

BOARD OF STUDIES IN HISTORY.

ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

English History.—GARDINER'S Outlines of English History.

Indian History.—De la FOSSE'S History of India for High Schools (Macmillan.)

LEE-WARNER : The Citizen of India.

Geography.—CLARKE'S Geographic Reader.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1905.

MÉRIVALE AND PULLER : The School History of Rome (Longmans, Green & Co.)

C. A. FYFFE : Greece (History Primer).

B.A. EXAMINATION 1905.

No change.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1905.

To list of books recommended for (4) B, add J. C. Morison's 'Life of St. Bernard.' For (5) B, insert 'Life of Napoleon I,' by J. H. Rose, instead of Seeley's 'Short Life of Napoleon I' : and for (6) A (i) insert 'Studies in History and Jurisprudence' (J. Bryce) Vol. I, Essays I and II, with no other changes.

(1) *Political Philosophy—*

ARISTOTLE'S Politics.

HOBBS'S Leviathan.

LOCKE'S Essays on Civil Government.

J. S. MILL'S Liberty.

(2) *Political Economy and Economic History—*

MILL'S Political Economy.

MARSHALL'S Principles of Economics (Book V, Chapters 2 to 5 inclusive ; Book VI, Chapters 1 to 8 inclusive).

THOROLD ROGERS' Six Centuries of Work and Wages.

(3) *English Constitutional History—*

TASWELL-LANGMEAD'S Constitutional History.

*(4) *Either A.—Greek History to 146 B.C. ;**or B.—Mediæval European History (from 476 A.D. to 1453 A.D.) ;**or C.—Indian History ; The Moghul Period.**(5) *Either A.—Roman History up to 476 A.D. ;**or B.—Modern European History from 1453 A.D. ;**or C.—Indian History : The Mahratta Period.** (6) *Either A.—(One of the following Special Subjects) :—*

(i) The Roman Provinces.

(ii) The Renaissance.

(iii) The French Revolution.

(iv) The Economic History of the N.-W. P. in the 19th Century.

*Or B.—An original Thesis.**N.B.—The following books are recommended for papers (4), (5) and (6).*(4) *A.—Greek History to 146 B.C.*

OMAN'S History of Greece.

BURY'S History of Greece to the death of Alexander.

GREENIDGE'S Greek Constitutional History.

The following also may be consulted :—

GROTE'S History of Greece.

HERODOTUS : Books V—IX (Bohn's edition).

* See below for lists of books recommended.

THUCYDIDES (translated by JOWETT).

MAHAFFY'S Survey of Greek Civilisation.

WARDE FOWLER'S City-State of the Greeks and Romans.

BECKER'S Charicles.

Gow's Companion to School Classics.

(4) *B.—Mediæval History, 476—1453.*

GIBBON'S Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

BRYCE'S Holy Roman Empire.

THATCHER and SCHWILL : Europe in the Middle Ages.

MAITLAND'S Dark Ages.

J. E. MORISON : Life of St. Bernard.

The following also may be consulted :—

MILMAN'S Latin Christianity.

HALLAM'S Middle Ages.

CHURCH'S Beginning of the Middle Ages.

(4) *C.—Indian History, Moghul Period.*

ELPHINSTONE'S History of India (Books VI—XI).

LANE POOLE'S Aurungzebe (Rulers of India).

The following also may be consulted :—

ELLIOT'S Historians, Vol. IV, pp. 218—287.

Vol. V, pp. 177—476.

Vol. VII.

FERISHTAH (translated by BRIGGS), Vol. I, p. 189 to end.

AIN-I-AKBARI.

(5) *A.—Roman History to 476 A.D.*

MERIVALE'S General History of Rome.

IHNE'S Early Rome.

BARING-GOULD'S Tragedy of the Caesars.

The following also may be consulted :—

GIBBON'S Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire (ed. BURY.)

BURY'S Later Roman Empire.

TACITUS : Annals and Histories (translated by CHURCH and BRODRIBB).

WARDE FOWLER'S City-State.

BECKER'S Gallus.

Gow's Companion to School Classics.

(5) *B.—Modern European History, from 1453 A.D.*

LODGE'S Modern Europe.
 SEEBOHM'S Protestant Revolution.
 BRYCE'S Holy Roman Empire.
 SEELEY'S Growth of British Policy.

The following also may be consulted :—

J. H. ROSE'S Life of Napoleon I.
 GARDINER'S Thirty Years' War.
 FIFFE'S Modern Europe.

(5) *C.—History of India, Mahratta Period.*

GRANT-DUFF'S History of the Mahrattas.
 KEENE'S Fall of the Moghul Empire.
 KEENE'S Madhava Rao Sindhia.

The following also may be consulted :—

OWEN'S Wellesley and Wellington's Indian Despatches.
 The Cornwallis Correspondence.
 WILKS'S Mysore.
 MALLESON'S French in India.

(6) *A(i). The Roman Provinces. The following books are recommended :—*

MÖMSEN : The Roman Provinces.
 ARNOLD : Government of the Roman Provinces.
 CICERO : Verrine Orations (translation in Bohn's Library).
 BRYCE : Studies in History and Jurisprudence, Vol. I, Essays I and II.

(ii) *The Renaissance. The following books are recommended :—*

RANKE : Latin and Teutonic Nations.
 BURCKHARDT : The Renaissance (Parts I to V inclusive).
 SISMONDI : The Italian Republics (Chapters XI to XV inclusive).
 MACHIAVELLI : The Prince (BURD'S edition).
 SYMONDS : Age of the Despots.
 JOHNSON : Europe in the Sixteenth Century (the portion covering the same period as Ranke).

The following also may be consulted :—

DRAPER : Intellectual Development of Europe, Vol. II (Chapters dealing with change of beliefs owing to geographical and astronomical discoveries, etc.).
 VILLARI : Machiavelli, &c.
 MACAULAY : Essay on Machiavelli.
 MORLEY : Romanes Lecture.

ROBERTSON : History of Charles V (introductory survey, etc., 3rd sect.)

CREIGHTON : History of the Papacy.

SYMONDS : Revival of Learning, Chapter I.

(iii) *The French Revolution. The following books are recommended :—*

DE TOCQUEVILLE : l'Ancien Regime.

TAINE : l'Ancien Regime.

A. YOUNG : Travels in France.

MORSE-STEPHENS : History of the French Revolution.

J. MORLEY : Essays on Turgot and Robespierre.

BURKE : Reflections on the French Revolution.

MORSE-STEPHENS : Revolutionary Europe (to 1795).

The following also may be consulted :—

J. J. ROUSSEAU : Social Contract.

J. MORLEY : Rousseau, Diderot and the Encyclopædists, Voltaire.

MIGNET : The Revolution.

TAINE : French Revolution.

CARLYLE : The French Revolution.

MORSE-STEPHENS : The Orators of the French Revolution (Robespierre and Girondists).

(iv) *Economic History of the N.-W. P., in the 19th Century—*

Prices and Wages in British India (Issue of the current year), Government Printing Office, Calcutta.

The Census Report (N.-W. P. and Oudh only).

Statistical Abstract relating to British India (Issue of the current year), Eyre and Spottiswoode, London.

Report on the Famine of 1860-61 in the N.-W. P., by Colonel Baird Smith.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1880.

Report on the Famine of 1896-97, published in N.-W. P. Government Gazette, November 27th, 1897.

Report of the Indian Law Commissioners relating to Slavery, 1841.

Land Revenue in British India, by B. H. Baden-Powell, Clarendon Press, Oxon.

Settlement Reports (especially those published between 1860 and 1880) should be consulted. Also Memoirs on special districts, e.g., Statistical Report of the District of Budaun (1852). Also the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*.

N.B.—No changes recommended by remaining Boards of Studies.

APPENDIX C.

THE BOARD OF STUDIES IN MATHEMATICS.

In Mathematics there are neither additions to nor withdrawals from the Text-books at present recommended.

THE BOARD OF STUDIES IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

PHYSICS, B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

Add to the present list of books.

Heat, by Edser — (Macmillan).

CHEMISTRY, B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

Add,

Ramsay's Modern Chemistry, Parts 1 and 2.

(Temple Cyclopædia Series).

N.B.—No further changes for any Examination.

APPENDIX D.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of Resolution No. 121 of the Minutes of the Syndicate meeting, held on the 7th March 1902, the following Report of the Sub-committee appointed to make recommendations with reference to para. 4 of the letter of Government, dated 11th February, 1902, is submitted :—

(Paragraph No. 4 of letter of Government, dated the 11th of February, 1902.)

“4. Another question taken up at the Conference was that of providing teachers for Secondary Schools, and in commenting on the proposals made, the Government of India have expressed a wish that the Training College for teachers in Secondary schools at Allahabad should be affiliated to the University, and that the University should make provision for the grant of a license in teaching to qualified graduates. It has been suggested that in order to carry this recommendation into effect, it may be necessary to amend the University Act, and also to establish a Faculty of Teaching at the University, to advise the Syndicate on this and other subjects connected with the Secondary schools. I am to ask that the Syndicate will consider the above proposals and favour the Government with an expression of their opinion in the matter.”

The Sub-committee appointed by the Syndicate to make recommendations with reference to para. 4 of the letter of Government, dated 11th February, 1902, beg to report as follows :—

In order to establish a Faculty of Teaching at the University it will be necessary to amend the University Act. Paragraph 12, section 2 of the Act, which provides for the constitution of certain Faculties with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, does not provide for a Teaching Faculty. Paragraph 14, which grants the University power to confer degrees after examination, does not make provision for the grant of a degree of licentiate in teaching.

In the Madras University an examination for the degree of licentiate in teaching is held under the extended power conferred upon the University in the Supplementary Act of 1860, but a Teaching

Faculty has not been constituted. It has apparently been found sufficient for the Syndicate to appoint a Board of Studies in Teaching from among the Fellows.

The necessity for amending the University Act can be obviated by holding a Teachers' Certificate Examination and including teaching among the subjects dealt with by the Faculty of Arts, and permitting that body to elect from among its members a Board of Studies in Teaching.

The following additions to the Regulations in Arts are accordingly suggested :—

TEACHING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

(1) An examination for a certificate in teaching shall be held at Allahabad once a year, on a date to be fixed by the Syndicate.

(2) Candidates for the Certificate Examination must have passed the Matriculation or School Final-Examination of the Allahabad University or the First Arts or Intermediate Examination of any Indian University. Those who have passed the Intermediate or some higher University examination must also have undergone a course of training for one year at a college for training teacher recognised by the Syndicate, and those who have passed only the Matriculation or School Final-Examination must also have undergone a course of training for two years at such an institution.

(3) Teachers who have served for not less than three years consecutively in a school or schools recognised by the University may be admitted to the examination without having attended a recognised Training College for teachers, provided that they have passed the Matriculation or School Final-Examination of this University, or some higher examination of an Indian university, and that the Circle Inspector of Schools certifies to their practical efficiency as teachers.

(4) Application for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not less than six weeks before the date of the examination. Candidates must forward with their applications the certificate of the University examination last past by them, together with a fee of twenty rupees. In the case of those who have undergone a course of training at a Training College for teachers the form of application for admission must be

signed by the Principal of their Training College, and in the case of teachers the form of application must be signed by the Head Master of their school and countersigned by the Circle Inspector.

(5) The examination shall be both *theoretical* and *practical*. The theoretical portion of the examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers. In the *practical* portion of the examination candidates will be required to give satisfactory evidence in the presence of at least two examiners of their ability to manage a class, and to give two lessons on subjects embraced in the curriculum of High Schools, one of which shall be on the English language; and the marks assigned to this test shall be the average of the two lessons.

(6) All candidates must pass in the *practical* portion of the examination, and must obtain not less than 40 per cent. of the marks in the aggregate for the whole examination. Successful candidates who obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the marks in any subject, shall be deemed to have passed with honours in that subject and shall obtain a special entry in their certificates to that effect.

(7) The Registrar shall grant a certificate to each candidate who has passed the examination in the following form :—

(See form attached).

(8) A candidate not appearing in the examination shall not be entitled to a refund of his fee.

NOTE.

The Sub-committee beg to point out that the amount received in fees from the candidate will not, at any rate for some time to come, pay the cost of holding the examination. The number of candidates from the Allahabad Training College this year was 21 and in former years it has never reached as high as thirty. It is not probable that even with the addition of private candidates for some time to come the number that can safely be relied on will be more than 35. Rs. 700, therefore, is a high estimate of the amount which will be received in fees, assuming that the examination fee will be Rs.20. Supposing that Rs. 50 is paid for setting a question paper and Rs. 1-8 for valuing each answer paper, the theoretical portion of the examination alone, which cannot contain less than six question papers and will include in addition a practical examination in science, a criticism lesson, and a test in black-board drawing, will cost between eight and nine hundred rupees at the lowest computation, and may cost considerably

more. The practical examination, if only two examiners are appointed to conduct it, will cost at least Rs. 100. In the opinion of the Subcommittee, Government should be asked to share the expenses of the examination with the University, in consideration of the fact that the latter will be relieving Government of the trouble and expense at present involved in conducting it as a Departmental Examination.

C. F. de la FOSSE (*Convener*).

T. C. LEWIS,

SUNDAR LAL, } *Members of Sub-committee.*

Form of Application for Admission to the Examination.

Name.

Age and date of birth.

Name and occupation of father or guardian.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c.*)

Religion.

Address.

Date of passing last University Examination.

College at which Candidate has studied.

Course attended,

or

School or Schools in which he has served.

Number of consecutive years he has served as a teacher.

Second Language.

Special subject or subjects.

Signature of Principal of Training College

or

Signature of Head Master, and

Countersignature of Circle Inspector.

Form of Certificate of Passing Examination.

I certify that _____ passed the Examination for
Certificate in Teaching held in the month of _____ 190 ; with
Honours in _____

The subjects in which he was examined were _____

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD ; }

The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

APPENDIX D(2).

With reference to the concluding paragraph of Resolution No. 121 of the Minutes of the Syndicate meeting, held on the 7th March, 1902, the following Report of the Sub-committee appointed to make recommendations with reference to para. 4 of the letter of Government, dated 11th February, 1902, is submitted :—

(Paragraph No. 4 of letter of Government, dated the 11th of February, 1902.)

"4. Another question taken up at the Conference was that of providing teachers for Secondary Schools, and in commenting on the proposals made, the Government of India have expressed a wish that the Training College for teachers in Secondary schools at Allahabad should be affiliated to the University, and that the University should make provision for the grant of a license in teaching to qualified graduates. It has been suggested that in order to carry this recommendation into effect, it may be necessary to amend the University Act, and also to establish a Faculty of Teaching at the University, to advise the Syndicate on this and other subjects connected with the Secondary schools. I am to ask that the Syndicate will consider the above proposals and favour the Government with an expression of their opinion in the matter."

The Sub-committee appointed by the Syndicate to make recommendations with reference to para. 4 of the letter of Government, dated 11th February, 1902, beg to report as follows :—

In order to establish a Faculty of Teaching at the University it will be necessary to amend the University Act. Paragraph 12, section 2 of the Act, which provides for the constitution of certain Faculties with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, does not provide for a Teaching Faculty. Paragraph 14, which grants the University power to confer degrees the examination, does not make provision for the grant of a degree of licentiate in teaching.

In the Madras University an examination for the degree of licentiate in teaching is held under the extended power conferred upon the University in the Supplementary Act of 1860, but a Teaching

Faculty has not been constituted. It has apparently been found sufficient for the Syndicate to appoint a Board of Studies in Teaching from among the Fellows.

The necessity for amending the University Act can be obviated by holding a Teachers' Certificate Examination and including teaching among the subjects dealt with by the Faculty of Arts, and permitting that body to elect from among its members a Board of Studies in Teaching.

The following additions to the Regulations in Arts are accordingly suggested :—

TEACHING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

(1) An examination for a certificate in teaching shall be held at Allahabad once a year, on a date to be fixed by the Syndicate

(2) Candidates for the Certificate Examination must have passed the Matriculation or School Final-Examination of the Allahabad University or the First Arts or Intermediate Examination of any Indian University. Those who have passed the Intermediate or some higher University examination must also have undergone a course of training for one year at a college for training teachers recognised by the Syndicate, and those who have passed only the Matriculation or School Final-Examination must also have undergone a course of training for two years at such an institution.

(3) Application for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not less than six weeks before the date of the examination. Candidates must forward with their applications the certificate of the University examination last past by them, together with a fee of twenty rupees.

(4) The examination shall be both *theoretical* and *practical*. The theoretical portion of the examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers. In the *practical* portion of the examination candidates will be required to give satisfactory evidence in the presence of at least two examiners of their ability to manage a class, and to give two lessons on subjects embraced in the curriculum of High Schools, one of which shall be on the English language; and the marks assigned to this test shall be the average of the two lessons.

(5) All candidates must pass in the practical portion of the examination, and must obtain not less than 40 per cent. of the marks in the aggregate for the whole examination. Successful candidate

who obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the marks in any subject, shall be deemed to have passed with honours in that subject and shall obtain a special entry in their certificates to that effect.

(6) The Registrar shall grant a certificate to each candidate who has passed the examination in the following form :—

(See form attached).

(7) A candidate not appearing in the examination shall not be entitled to a refund of his fee.

NOTE.

The Sub-committee beg to point out that the amount received in fees from the candidate will not, any rate for some time to come, pay the cost of holding the examination. The number of candidates from the Allahabad Training College this year was 21 and in former years it has never reached as high as thirty. It is not probable that even with the addition of private candidates for some time to come the number that can safely be relied on will be more than 35. Rs. 700, therefore, is a high estimate of the amount which will be received in fees, assuming that the examination fee will be Rs.20. Supposing that Rs.50 is paid for setting a question paper and Rs.1-8 for valuing each answer paper, the theoretical portion of the examination alone, which cannot contain less than six question papers, and will include in addition a practical examination in science, a criticism lesson and a test in black-board drawing, will cost between eight and nine hundred rupees at the lowest computation, and may cost considerably more. The practical examination, if only two examiners are appointed to conduct it, will cost at least Rs.100. In the opinion of the Sub-committee, Government should be asked to share the expenses of the examination with the University, in consideration of the fact that the latter will be relieving Government of the trouble and expense at present involved in conducting it as a Departmental Examination.

Form of Application for Admission to the Examination.

Name.

Age and date of birth.

Name and occupation of father or guardian.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.)

Religion.

Address.

Date of passing last University Examination.

College at which Candidate has studied.

Course attended,

Second Language.

Special subject or subjects.

Signature of Principal of Training College.

Form of Certificate of Passing Examination.

I certify that _____ passed the Examination for
Certificate in Teaching held in the month of _____ 190 ; with
Honours in _____

The subjects in which he was examined were _____

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD ; }
The _____ 190 . }

Registrar.

APPENDIX E.

No. ¹⁵⁵
XV-385A-3 OF 1902.

FROM

L. M. THORNTON, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Allahabad, 12th March, 1902.

SIR,

national
document.

I AM directed to forward extracts paragraph 9 from a letter No. 337, dated the 27th November, 1901, from the Government of India, and paragraphs 1 and 8 from a letter No. F/2305, dated the 15th February, 1902, from the Director of Public Instruction, and to request that they may be laid before the Syndicate of the University for consideration.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. F. BALFOUR,

*Under-Secretary,**For Secretary to Government,**N.-W. P. and Oudh.*

Extract (para. 9) from a letter No. 537, dated the 27th November, 1901, from J. P. HEWETT, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

9. The replies to my letter No. 328—337, dated the 6th October 1900, regarding the question of declaring

(ix) The Cambridge Senior
Local Examination and Senior
London Chamber of Commerce
Commercial Examination.

the Cambridge Senior Local Examination
the equivalent of the High School Final
Examination disclosed such radical differ-

ences of opinion as to the relative value of these two examinations,

that the Government of India determined to invite the Directors of Public Instruction to discuss this question. The conclusions at which they arrived are stated in Resolution No. 17 about European education. With that Resolution the Government of India concur. It appears to them to be essential, in the interests of European education, that a boy educated in India, who wishes to qualify for employment in Great Britain, should be able to pass in this country some standard examination that can be recognized by the authorities of educational and other institutions in England. The replies which the Government of India have received in answer to their reference regarding the Cambridge Local Examinations, establish so great a difference in the standard of the High School Final Examination in different Provinces that it would be impossible to expect any educational or other authority in Great Britain to recognize a pass by that examination. In these circumstances the Government of India are of opinion that the only feasible means of meeting what appears to them to be a legitimate demand, is to provide that European boys educated in Indian schools shall be enabled to appear at examinations which are already recognized at home. I am, therefore, to say that the Government of India have determined that the Local Governments and Administrations should arrange to give every assistance to the holding of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination and the Senior London Chamber of Commerce Commercial Examination, wherever there is a local demand for either of them.

I am also to say that the Universities should be invited to recognize the Cambridge Senior Local Examination in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the School Final Examination.

One very common complaint among the managers and headmasters of European schools is the multiplicity of departmental examinations. They complain, and it appears to the Government of India not without reason, that if a boy intends to proceed to a particular examination for the public service, it is necessary to prepare him on somewhat different lines from those which would be followed if he were proceeding to a different public examination. With reference to what has been said in my letter No. 529, dated the 27th November, 1901, regarding the qualifications for Government service, the Government of India desire that Local Governments will

recognize certificates for passing the High School Examination of European schools, the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, or the Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce as qualifications for Government employment, subject to such further tests as, for instance, in the vernacular, they may think fit to prescribe.

(TRUE EXTRACT.)

J. WALKER,

*Registrar, Judicial Secretary's Departments,
Government Secretariat, N.-W. P. and Oudh.*

Extract paragraphs 1 and 8 from a letter No. F/2305, dated the 15th February, 1902, from T. C. LEWIS, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, N.-W.P. and Oudh, to L.M. THORNTON, Esq., Secretary to Government, N.-W.P. and Oudh.

With reference to Government Order No. 55—XV-385-A-3, dated the 3rd instant, I have the honour to submit the following report on the educational proposals contained in paragraphs 7 and 9 of the letter No. 537, dated the 27th November, from the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, on the subject of the education of Europeans and Eurasians in India.

* * * * *

8. The subject of paragraph 9 of the Government of India's letter under consideration deals with the introduction of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination and the Senior London Chamber of Commerce Commercial Examination. The arguments adduced by the Government of India are obviously convincing; and the orders on the point will present no difficulty.

(TRUE EXTRACT.)

J. WALKER,

*Registrar, Judicial Secretary's Departments,
Government Secretariat, N.-W.P. and Oudh.*

APPENDIX F.

No. $\frac{343}{XV-355A-11}$ OF 1902.

FROM

C. F. BALFOUR, Esq.,

UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Naini Tal, the 18th June, 1902.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward the enclosed extract from the recommendations of the Educational Conference, which was held last year at Simla, and paragraph 6 from a letter No. F/312, dated 22nd May 1902, from the Director of Public Instruction, on the subject of Hostels and Boarding Houses at Government and Aided colleges, and to ask that the matter may be considered by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University.

Educational
Department.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. F. BALFOUR,

*Under-Secretary to Government,**U. P. of Agra and Oudh.*

Extract from the recommendations of the Educational Conference, held at Simla in 1901.

I.—Hostels or Boarding Houses.

1. That the institution of hostels or boarding houses in connection with colleges and schools should every where be encouraged.

2. That the Universities should be invited, as far as possible, to require, as a condition of affiliation, that proper provisions are made for the board, lodging, and moral discipline of students in boarding houses, messes, or hostels.

3. That all hostels or boarding houses should be under resident supervision.

4. That as far as possible, hostels attached to colleges should be subjected to European management or regulation.

* * * * *

Extract paragraph 6, from letter No. F/312, dated 22nd May, 1902, from the Director of Public Instruction, U. P. of Agra and Oudh, to the Secretary to Government, U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

* * * * *

6. I would suggest that the control of the college hostel be left unreservedly to the Principal in the case of first grade colleges. In these Provinces there are no first grade colleges over which Europeans do not preside and upon the professorial staff of which Europeans are not also employed; nor is it likely that the Syndicate would at any time grant affiliation up to the B.A. standard to a college the staff of which was entirely composed of natives. But for greater security in this matter the rules of affiliation might be amended, and affiliation up to the B.A. standard might only be granted to colleges employing European Principals, and placing their hostels under resident European supervision. In the case of a second grade college European supervision for the hostel might not always be obtainable. The Kayastha Pathshala and the Hindu College do not employ European resident supervisors, though in the case of the latter the European Principal no doubt exercises a controlling power. In their case it would be too much to expect that they should appoint and provide accommodation for European Superintendents. I think it would be enough to require them to submit their hostels to inspection and depute the Circle Inspectors of Schools to inspect them periodically and report to the Syndicate.

(TRUE EXTRACT.)

J. WALKER,

Registrar,

Judicial Secretary's Departments,

Govt. Sectt., U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 4.

(Adjourned Meeting.)

MONDAY, THE 3RD NOVEMBER, 1902.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the chair*.

THE HON'BLE MR. CONLAN, C.I.E.	PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.
THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.
MR. JENNINGS.	THE PRINCIPAL, AGRA COLLEGE.
MR. COX.	

48. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 27, dated the 2nd of August, 1902, the Registrar placed before the meeting the reply by the Government of India (*vide* Appendix A) to the application by the Registrar for

- (i) A copy of the evidence by the Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite given by him before the Universities Commission :
- (ii) A copy of the printed statement filed by him before the Commission.

In this connexion, Mr. Cox having withdrawn his *motion* for a committee of enquiry, after the Meeting had expressed its opinion that such an enquiry could lead to no result, the meeting proceeded to consider letter, dated the 15th October 1902, from the Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite (*vide* Appendix B).

2. That the Universities should be invited, as far as possible, to require, as a condition of affiliation, that proper provisions are made for the board, lodging, and moral discipline of students in boarding houses, messes, or hostels.

3. That all hostels or boarding houses should be under resident supervision.

4. That as far as possible, hostels attached to colleges should be subjected to European management or regulation.

* * * * *

Extract paragraph 6, from letter No. F/312, dated 22nd May, 1902, from the Director of Public Instruction, U. P. of Agra and Oudh, to the Secretary to Government, U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

* * * * *

6. I would suggest that the control of the college hostel be left unreservedly to the Principal in the case of first grade colleges. In these Provinces there are no first grade colleges over which Europeans do not preside and upon the professorial staff of which Europeans are not also employed; nor is it likely that the Syndicate would at any time grant affiliation up to the B.A. standard to a college the staff of which was entirely composed of natives. But for greater security in this matter the rules of affiliation might be amended, and affiliation up to the B.A. standard might only be granted to colleges employing European Principals, and placing their hostels under resident European supervision. In the case of a second grade college European supervision for the hostel might not always be obtainable. The Kayastha Pathshala and the Hindu College do not employ European resident supervisors, though in the case of the latter the European Principal no doubt exercises a controlling power. In their case it would be too much to expect that they should appoint and provide accommodation for European Superintendents. I think it would be enough to require them to submit their hostels to inspection and depute the Circle Inspectors of Schools to inspect them periodically and report to the Syndicate.

(TRUE EXTRACT.)

J. WALKER,

Registrar,

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Govt. Sectt., U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

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THE HON'BLE MR. CONLAN, C.I.E.	PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.
THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.
MR. JENNINGS.	THE PRINCIPAL, AGRA COLLEGE.
MR. COX.	

48. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 27, dated the 2nd of August, 1902, the Registrar placed before the meeting the reply by the Government of India (*vide* Appendix A) to the application by the Registrar for

- (i) A copy of the evidence by the Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite given by him before the Universities Commission :
- (ii) A copy of the printed statement filed by him before the Commission.

In this connexion, Mr. Cox having withdrawn his *motion* for a committee of enquiry, after the Meeting had expressed its opinion that such an enquiry could lead to no result, the meeting proceeded to consider letter, dated the 15th October 1902, from the Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite (*vide* Appendix B).

It was resolved—

I. That in the opinion of the Syndicate the above letter discloses no reasonable ground for believing that the “annual rumours” referred to therein had any basis in fact; or that there was any truth in the information given to Mr. Haythornthwaite that “certain questions known to the students of Colleges where Professors are Examiners and revealed to them, previous to the day of examination, have been found in the University Examination papers.”

II. That in the opinion of the Syndicate no reason whatever is shown for doubting the integrity, honesty and carefulness of the gentlemen who have acted as Examiners in the various Examinations and in whom the Syndicate reposes implicit confidence.

III. That the Syndicate regrets that the Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite did not, in any instance in which the information given to him as to the premature revelation of Examination questions was considered by him to be credible, forthwith bring the matter to the notice of the University authorities. This the Syndicate considers he ought to have done, both as a Fellow of the University and as the Principal of an affiliated College. The accuracy of the information could and would have been immediately tested and tested with certainty.

49. With reference to Syndicate Resolutions No. 145, dated the 5th April, 1902, and No. 14, dated the 2nd August, 1902, the Registrar informed the meeting that the submission of the Report of the Sub-committee appointed to revise the Regulations for the Matriculation and School Final Certificate Examinations, and, also to consider the subject of the relation between the said Examinations, is postponed

pending the final Resolution of the Government of India upon the Report of the Universities Commission.

It was *resolved* that the Syndicate await the Report by the Sub-committee.

50. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 12, dated the 2nd August, 1902, the Registrar reported not having received, through the Director of Public Instruction, the reply of the Government of India as to whether the object they have in view would not be met by an entry in the School Final pass certificate of the *class* obtained by a candidate in each of the subjects of examination (*vide* Appendix C).

It was *resolved* that the reply of the Government of India be awaited.

51. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 134, dated the 5th of April, 1902, the Registrar placed before the meeting for consideration the following possibilities, *viz.* :—

- (i) The raising of the Entrance and School Final Examinations fee of school students from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12; and of Entrance private candidates from Rs. 16 to Rs. 20.
- (ii) The raising of the Intermediate Examination fee from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25.
- (iii) The placing in bank-deposit of examination fees.

It was *resolved* that consideration of the possibilities mentioned be postponed pending the final Resolution by the Government of India on the Report by the Universities Commission.

52. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 8, dated the 2nd August, 1902, the meeting elected members of an Examination Committee to bring out and publish the results of the examinations to be held in January and March, 1903, and to report thereon to the Syndicate.

It was *resolved* that the Examination Committee for 1903 consist of the following members: the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Thibaut, Pandit Sundar Lal, Rev. Mr. Westcott and Mr. Pirie.

53. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 9 (ii), dated the 2nd of August, 1902, the meeting proceeded to appoint a new Head Clerk for the Registrar's Office.

It was *resolved* that Babu Basanta Kumara Mukarji be appointed Head Clerk of the University Registrar's Office.

54. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 9 (iii), dated the 2nd of August, 1902, the Registrar reported that the submission of the recommendations of the Finance Committee on the question of pay and a scheme for pensions to the remaining clerks of the Registrar's Office is postponed to the December meeting.

It was *resolved* that the consideration of the recommendations of the Finance Committee be so postponed.

55. With reference to Rule No. 3 of the Rules of the University, the meeting considered and dealt with the Agenda for the Senate meeting to be held on the 6th November, 1902.

It was *resolved* that the Senate Agenda as amended be passed.

56. The meeting considered an application by the Rev. Dr. Ewing for affiliation of the Allahabad Christian College under the standard of the First Arts.

It was *resolved* that, subject to sanction by the Chancellor, the Allahabad Christian College be affiliated up to the standard of the Intermediate Examination.

57. The meeting considered an application from Umia-shankar of Gujrat, an ex-student of the Jaipur Maharaja's College, for permission to appear at the Intermediate Examination in 1903.

It was *resolved* that the application be rejected.

58. The Registrar reported the loss by an Examiner of a cheque issued in remuneration for work in 1901. The Bank having stopped payment of the lost cheque, the Registrar asked for authority to issue a second cheque in favour of the Examiner.

It was *resolved* that the Registrar be authorised to issue a second cheque in favour of the Examiner.

59. The meeting considered an application from Bhas-kar Hari Nene for permission to appear at the B.A. Examination of the Punjab University.

It was *resolved* that permission be granted as a special case.

60. The meeting considered an application from the Students of the Bareilly High School, to the address of His Honour the Chancellor, for change of date of the Entrance Examination, 1903, from 19th January to some date in March "*or thereabouts.*"

It was *resolved* that the application be not granted.

61. The meeting considered an application from G. M. Ghose, B.A., for permission to appear at the M.A. English Examination of the Calcutta University in 1903.

It was *resolved* that permission be not given.

62. The meeting considered an application from Damodar Das, B.A., for permission to appear at the M.A. Examination of the Calcutta University.

It was *resolved* that permission be not given.

63. The Registrar read a letter, dated 29th October, from the Honorary Secretary of the University Sports Tournament Committee.

It was *resolved* that the Syndicate regrets that the financial condition of the University does not admit of Mr. Gardner Brown's application being granted.

G. E. KNOX,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

Copy of a letter No. 753, dated the 28th August, 1902, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education), to the Secretary to Government, U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of the communication noted in the margin, from the Registrar, Allahabad University, and to state that the Government of India regret that they are unable to supply the University with an abstract of the evidence given by the Reverend Mr. Haythornthwaite before the Indian Universities Commission or with a copy of the written statement presented by him to them.

2. I am to add that the Government of India do not propose to publish a record of the evidence, and to ask that the Registrar may be informed accordingly.

No. 530 OF 1902.

XV—394A.

Educational Department.

Dated the 6th September, 1902.

Copy forwarded to the Registrar of the Allahabad University, for information.

By order, &c.

C. F. BALFOUR,

*Under-Secretary to Government,
U. P. of Agra and Oudh.*

APPENDIX B.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA :

Dated October 15th, 1902.

FROM

THE REV. J. P. HAYTHORNTHWAIT, M.A.,

PRINCIPAL,

St. John's College, Agra,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I observe that at the meeting of the Syndicate, held on August 2nd, a proposal was made that a Committee should be appointed to inquire into the truth of certain statements made by me, as a witness, before the Universities Commission.

Previous to the publication of the Commission Report, I had intended approaching the Syndicate with a similar request, *viz.* that a Committee might be appointed to inquire into the general working of the Examination system of the Allahabad University, as I consider it discreditable to the University that the current opinion amongst students that Colleges where Professors are Examiners possess advantages over other Colleges, should remain unchallenged, and that the annual "rumours" of premature knowledge of questions should be allowed to circulate, without any investigation on the part of the University authorities. For my own part, I see no reason to disbelieve students, who are known to me as being of good character, when they inform me that certain questions, known to students of Colleges where Professors are Examiners, and revealed to them, previous to the day of examination, have been found in the University Examination-question papers. If the explanation of this is simply that of "happy guessing," I submit that a system which encourages such a condition of things is one which calls for revision.

My own view is, that so long as student-nature in India remains what it is, *i.e.*, so long as the *passing of examinations*, rather than the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake, is the great end of a student's ambition, because the passport to every form of worldly advantage, it is inevitable that certain evils in connection with Examinations will arise wherever Teachers are appointed Examiners.

These evils have been recognised and carefully safe-guarded by regulation in the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Lahore.

That to some extent, at any rate, they have arisen in the University of Allahabad, need not be a matter of surprise. It is rather a condition of things which might naturally be expected to occur, sooner or later.

In the event of an inquiry being held, I will be happy to attend as a witness, and to render every assistance that lies in my power. I would suggest, however, that the inquiry should not be restricted to the mere question of proof of "leakage" of Examination-questions, as the proposal at present before the Syndicate seems to indicate. As the proposal is to bring the whole of my evidence before the Commission *in curiam*, the scope of the inquiry should at any rate be as wide as the range of my remarks.

If the inquiry is held, I think it highly probable that the verdict will be the same as has been found in similar courts of inquiry in other Universities, *viz.*, that it is undesirable that Teachers should examine in the subjects they teach in class. In this case what action will be taken with a view to reform, now that the Universities Commission has given its decision in favour of the Teacher-Examiner-ship system? This decision is sure to have weight in all Indian Universities, and not least in Allahabad, where no other system has hitherto prevailed. It is true the decision is reached, apparently, with some hesitation: "Upon the whole, we would prefer to see the rule, that teachers may not examine in the subjects which they teach, abrogated," and the Hon. Mr. Justice Banerjee adds some thoughtful arguments in support of the rule being maintained.

Is the Syndicate of the Allahabad University prepared to pass a regulation that only outside Examiners be appointed in future, as in the Punjab University? Or, that after the publication of the names of the Examiners, no Examiner may continue to teach his subject, as in Madras University? Or that a Teacher may examine in any subject, except the one he teaches, as in Calcutta University?

If the Syndicate is of opinion that the evils of the Teacher-Examiner system are probably less than others which may arise under modified conditions, as in Calcutta and Madras, or under total abolition, as in the Punjab,—as seems to be the conclusion of the Commission—and is therefore not prepared to take action by passing restrictive regulations, I am unable to see how any practical good can result from holding an inquiry at all.

In this case, I would respectfully submit that the evils inherent in the Teacher-Examinership system will be considerably lessened, if the following conditions are secured :—

- (1) That the constitution of the Boards of Examiners, who are appointed for three years, and have the nomination of Examiners and the moderating of Question-papers should, as far as possible, be representative of all Colleges of M.A. and B.A. standing.
- (2) That as far as possible, Examinerships should be allotted under some system of rotation, so that the advantage or disadvantage of having or not having Teacher-Examiners, as between College and College, may be fairly distributed.
- (3) That steps be taken to secure a *valid* secrecy, or else that the names of Examiners be openly published. As things are at present, there is a distinct incentive to intrigue and undesirable practices.

In conclusion, I desire to offer a personal explanation, and to state that in giving my evidence before the Commission I had no other purpose than to advocate the purity of the University Examinations. I regret to find that there is an impression abroad that my remarks had reference to a particular College. I desire to emphatically disclaim any desire or intention on my part of making an attack upon any College or Professor. My remarks were general and impersonal, and if, unfortunately, they appear to convey any other impression, I desire to express my profound regret.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. HAYTHORNTHWAITE,

F. A. U.

APPENDIX C.

No. $\frac{G}{232}$ of 1902-1903.

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

ALLAHABAD.

Dated Allahabad, 24th April, 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith a copy of para. 10 of Government of India's letter No. 529, dated 27th November, 1901, Home Department, and to request that the recommendations contained therein regarding the contents of certificates of passing the School Final-Examination may be communicated to the Syndicate of the University for necessary action.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. F. de la FOSSE, M.A.,

Personal Assistant to Director of Public Instruction,

U. P. A. & Oudh,

Copy of para. 10, Government of India's letter No. 529, dated 27th November 1901, Home Department.

As regards the middle grades of Government service, the Conference considered that the School Final-Examination should, in ordinary circumstances, provide a convenient test, and the Governor-General in Council is disposed to accept this recommendation. In

order to enable the test to be applied with discrimination, the certificates of having passed the examination should state the marks obtained in various subjects, and there should be attached to it a certificate by the headmaster of the school regarding the conduct and amenability to discipline of the candidate during his school career. There may, however, be cases, such as that of Police Sub-Inspectors, in which it would be of advantage to constitute an advisory committee for the purpose of examining qualifications and reporting to the head of the department with whom the final decision would rest.

(TRUE COPY.)

RAMJI MAL,

Head Assistant

*to Director of Public Instruction,
U. P. of Agra and Oudh.*

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 2.

THURSDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1902.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.

Members Present:

MR. JENNINGS.

MR. JONES.

MR. HILL.

MR. WARD.

THE HON'BLE PANDIT MADAN
MOHAN MALAVIYA.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PANDIT
ADITYARAM BHATTACHARYA.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SYAD
AMJAD ALI.

MR. BUDDEN.

DR. THIBAUT.

MR. CAREY.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

MR. P. GRAY.

REV. MR. HAYTHORNTHWAIT.

MR. JOHNSTONE.

MR. PIRIE.

REV. DR. EWING.

DR. RICHARDSON.

MR. WELBY.

MR. MOTI LAL NEHRU.

III.—The Minutes of the Meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th September, 1902, were confirmed.

IV.—The Vice-Chancellor *moved* that the Degree of Master of Arts be conferred on those candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1902 (*vide* Appendix A).

Pandit Sundar Lal *seconded* this motion, which was unanimously *carried*.

V.—The Vice-Chancellor *moved* that the Degree of Bachelor of Arts be conferred on those candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1902 (*vide* Appendix B).

Pandit Sundar Lal *seconded* this motion, which was unanimously *carried*.

VI.—The Vice-Chancellor *moved* that the Degree of Bachelor of Science be conferred on those candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1902 (*vide* Appendix C).

The President of the Faculty of Science *seconded* this *motion*, which was unanimously *carried*.

VII.—The Vice-Chancellor *proposed* that the certificate of Honours in Law be conferred on the following candidate, reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1901:—

Tej Bahadur Sapru, LL.B.

Pandit Sundar Lal *seconded* this *proposal*, which was *carried* unanimously.

VIII.—The Vice-Chancellor *moved* that the Degree of Bachelor of Laws be conferred on those candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1901 (*vide* Appendix D).

Pandit Sundar Lal *seconded* this *motion*, which was *carried* unanimously.

IX.—The Senate considered Syndicate Resolution No. 109, dated the 6th April, 1901, recommending that as an exceptional case Ghanashyam Das, student, Muir Central College, be admitted to the B.A. Degree.

(*Syndicate Resolution No. 109, dated 6th April, 1901.*)

The Meeting received an application by Ghanashyam Das to be admitted to the B.A. Degree.

It was *resolved* that the applicant be informed that the Syndicate is prepared to recommend to the Senate that, as an exceptional case, Ghanashyam Das be admitted to the B.A. Degree.

It was *resolved* that, as an exceptional case, Ghanashyam Das be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

X.—With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 87(i), dated 11th January, 1902, the Senate considered application from Tej Bahadur Sapru, LL.B. (Honours) for admission to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

(Syndicate Resolution No. 87(i), dated 11th January, 1902.)

87. The Registrar laid before the Meeting an application by Mr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, LL.B., with Honours, to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

It was *resolved*—

(i) That the Syndicate forward the application of Mr. Tej Bahadur Sapru to the Senate, and add that the candidate has fulfilled all requirements prescribed for the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

It was *resolved* that the Degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on Mr. Tej Bahadur Sapru.

G. E. KNOX,

Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

List of Candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1902 for the Degree of Master of Arts to be conferred.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1. Abid Ali	..	..	..	III
2. Abu Abdullah Mohammad Zakauallah Khan	..	..	..	III
3. Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava	..	..	..	III
4. Chinta Haran Banerji	..	..	..	II
5. Kanhiya Lal Varma	..	..	..	III
6. Surendra Prasad Sanyal (2nd D.Sc.)	III

Queen's College, Benares.

1. Khitimohan Sen Gupta	III
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Canning College, Lucknow.

1. Gopal Lal	III
2. Kali Shankar	III
3. Mohini Mohan Lal	II

Agra College.

1. Yamini Kanta Dhar	III
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M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

1. Jwala Prasad Mathur	III
------------------------	----	----	----	-----

Christ Church College, Cawnpore.

1. Dattatraya Bhicaji Ranade	..	..	..	II
2. Sarju Narain Tiwari	..	..	..	III

Teachers.

1. Manohar Lal Zutshi	..	..	..	I
2. Radhe Raman Lal	..	..	..	III

APPENDIX B.

List of Candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1902 for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts to be conferred.

Agra College.

1. Banarsi Prasad Misra	..	..	..	II
2. Charu Deb Banarji	..	..	..	III
3. Kena Ram Mukarji	..	..	..	II
4. Madho Prasad Tavakuli	..	..	..	II
5. Nathan Singh ..	..	..	..	II
6. Pratap Singh ..	..	..	..	II
7. Saran Behari Lal Mathur	..	..	..	III
8. Sheo Prasad, S. R. ..	..	..	..	II
9. Shiam Lal Bhatia ..	..	..	..	III
10. Subodh Chandra Kar	..	..	..	II
11. Saiyid Muhammad Ashraf	..	..	..	II

St. John's College, Agra.

1. James Devadasan ..	..	..	..	II
2. Jugal Kishore Pachouri	..	..	..	III
3. Kherati Lal ..	..	..	..	II
4. Lila Dhar Chowbey	..	..	..	II
5. Mazhar-ul Hasan ..	..	..	..	III
6. Nand Lal ..	..	..	..	II
7. Ramchandra Govind Sane	..	..	..	II
8. Ram Sanehi Lal Kakkar	..	..	..	III
9. Shiam Sundar ..	..	..	..	III
10. Saiyid Sibti-i-Muhammad Jafri	..	..	..	III
11. Vishnu Daya ..	..	..	..	III

Government College, Ajmer.

1. Allahnur Khan ..	..	..	..	II
2. Gawachuran Singh..	..	..	..	III
3. Isaac Tarachand ..	..	..	..	II

M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

1. Altaf Husain	II
2. Altaf Husain (B)	II
3. Abdul Wahab	II
4. Abdul Hamid Hasan	II
5. Ali Hasan	II
6. Amir Husain	II
7. Barkat Ali	II
8. Ilahi Bakhsh Khan.. ..	II
9. Kunj Behari	II
10. Khwaja Munawwar Hassan	III
11. Muhammad Shaukat Ali	II
12. Muhammad Rahim Bakhsh (of Sialkote)	III
13. Muhammad Intizar Ali Abbasi	III
14. Muhammad Jonaid	III
15. Muhammad Wajid Husain Alavi	II
16. Muhammad Hashim	II
17. Muhammad Akbar Khan	III
18. Muhammad Inamul Haq	III
19. Mirza Mahmud Beg	II
20. M. Iazaz Alam J.	II
21. Mushtaq Ahmad	II
22. Mahmud Hasan Khan	II
23. Nasir-ud-din Hyder	II
24. Pherozshah Cursetjee Birdi	II
25. Rahim Bakhsh	III
26. Riza Ali Rizvi	II
27. Saiyid Muhammad Sibtain	II
28. Saiyid Masud Husain	II
29. Saiyid Abdul Kadir	II
30. Saiyid Muhammad Idris	II
31. Zafar Omar	II

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1. Anadi Nath Mitra	II
2. Aulad Husain	II
3. Badr-ud-din Ahmad	II
4. Baij Nath Misra	II
5. Bajrangi Lal	II

6.	Balu Ram D. Rathee	..	..	..	II
7.	Bhairo Prasad Srivastava	..	..	..	II
8.	Brij Bahadur Lal Varma	..	..	..	II
9.	Charu Chandra Bose	..	..	..	II
10.	Chandra Bali Roy ..	..	..	..	II
11.	Chandra Chur Pande	..	..	..	II
12.	Durga Prasad ..	..	..	..	II
13.	Gangadhar Keshava Pendharkar	..	..	..	II
14.	Gopalrao Govind Reshimwale .	..	..	..	II
15.	Gopal Sahai Bhargava	..	..	..	II
16.	Hardeo Prasad ..	..	..	..	II
17.	Harihar Prasad ..	..	..	..	II
18.	Jagdish Saran ..	..	..	..	II
19.	Joseph J. Simeon ..	..	..	..	III
20.	Joseph Newman Mukund Naiyayik	..	..	..	II
21.	Keshava Balwant Bidwai*	..	..	..	I
22.	Kumar Karan Singh	..	..	..	II
23.	Lakshmi Datt Joshi	..	..	..	III
24.	Manindra Sinha ..	..	..	..	II
25.	Muhammad Inayat-ullah	..	..	..	III
26.	Moti Lal Roy ..	..	..	..	III
27.	Nanik Ram Gupta ..	..	..	..	III
28.	Naunehal Singh Mathur	..	..	..	II
29.	P. Jwala Sahai Gurtu	..	..	..	II
30.	Pearey Lal Banerji	..	..	..	I
31.	Purshotum Das ..	..	..	..	II
32.	Seray Mal Bapna ..	..	..	..	II
33.	Shibendro Nath Banerji	..	..	..	III
34.	Saiyid Abdul Hamid	..	..	..	II
35.	Tej Shankar Kochak	..	..	..	II
36.	Tribeni Prasad ..	..	..	..	II

Bareilly College.

1.	Beni Madho	..	..	..	III
2.	Lakshmi Narain ..	..	..	..	II
3.	Mukatbehari Lal ..	..	..	..	II
4.	Nolini Kanto Mukerji	..	..	..	II
5.	Ram Lal ..	..	..	..	III
6.	Sham Nath Mushran	..	..	..	II
7.	Shiva Shankar ..	..	..	..	II

Queen's College, Benares.

1.	Abdul Hamid	..	..	..	II
2.	Ambikanandan Sinha	..	..	..	II
3.	Anand Shankar Tiwari	..	..	..	II
4.	Atulkrishna Bose	..	..	..	I
5.	Brajbihari Das	..	..	..	II
6.	Krishna Das	..	..	..	II
7.	Kumuda Prasada	..	..	..	II
8.	Lakshmi Chand	..	..	..	I
9.	Manik Chand	..	..	..	III
10.	Rajendra Narayan Moitra	..	..	..	II
11.	Ravinandan Prasad	..	..	..	III
12.	Saratkumar Chaudhari	..	..	..	II
13.	Satyanarayan Lal	..	..	..	III
14.	Sidheshwar Moitra	..	..	..	II

Christ Church College, Cawnpore.

1.	Binode Behari Mukerji	..	..	..	II
2.	Bishwa Nath Pandit Tholal	..	..	..	II
3.	Lakshman Balwant Tarlekar	..	..	..	II
4.	Nanda Lal Basu	..	..	..	III
5.	Onkar Prasad Misra	..	..	..	II
6.	Prasanna Kumar Sirkar	..	..	..	II
7.	Raghunandan Lal Dar	..	..	..	II

Government College, Jabalpur.

1.	Bakhta Bahadur	..	..	..	II
2.	Baldeo Prasad	..	..	..	II
3.	Dhanapati Gangopadhyay	..	..	..	III
4.	Khande Rao Krishnaji Kamalakar	..	..	..	III
5.	Laxminarayan Dubey	..	..	..	II
6.	Narayan Bhaskar Khare	..	..	..	II
7.	Saiyid Riyazul Hasnain	..	..	..	II

Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

1.	Arjun Lal Sethi	II
2.	Chand Narayan Mathur	II

Jaswant College, Jodhpur.

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|-----------------------------------|----|
| 1. Ajudhiya Prasad Bhargava | II |
| 2. Madan Lal Razdan | II |

Victoria College, Lashkar.

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|------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Jwala Prasad Chaturvedi | II |
| 2. Krishna Narain Laghate | III |
| 3. Mahasukh Mansukh Lal Shah | II |
| 4. Vinayek Krishnaji Sapre | II |
| 5. Yashawant Laxman Gunye | II |

Canning College, Lucknow.

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|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Ahmad Ali | II |
| 2. Anupam Chandra Ghosh | II |
| 3. Bashir Ahmad | II |
| 4. Farid-ud-din Ahmad | II |
| 5. Har Narain Batham | III |
| 6. Kanhiya Lal Sukul | II |
| 7. Lalji Sahai Varma | III |
| 8. Madho Prasad Srivastav | II |
| 9. Mahabir Prasad Srivastav | III |
| 10. Mahesh Bal Dikshit* | I |
| 11. Mahesh Prasad Tiwari | III |
| 12. Pandit Iqbal Narain Goher | II |
| 13. Rameshwari Prasad | II |
| 14. Ram Kishore Sukul | II |
| 15. Saiyid Shaukat Husain | II |
| 16. Uma Shankar Bajpai | II |

Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----|
| 1. Manmohini Chatterji | II |
|------------------------------|----|

Reid Christian College, Lucknow.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Ashutosh Chaudhri | II |
| 2. Balbhadra Prasad Shukla | II |
| 3. Mahesh Charan Sinha | III |
| 4. Saiyid Iftikhar Husain | III |

Meerut College.

1.	Kanti Prasada	..	..	..	III
2.	Khushdil Prasad	..	..	..	III
3.	Kirti Prasad Jaini	..	..	..	II
4.	Ram Rai	..	..	..	II

Madhava College, Ujjain.

1.	Keshav Sitaram Dani	..	..	..	III
2.	Martand Waman Nerikar	..	..	..	III

Teacher.

1.	Madan Mohan	..	..	..	III
2.	Parmeshwar Dayal	..	..	..	III
3.	Tarak Nath Sanyal	..	..	..	II
4.	Narayan Das	..	..	..	II
5.	Lal Man Gupta	..	..	..	III
6.	Charles Alfred Dobson*	..	..	..	I
7.	Ramjiwan Lal Bhargava	..	..	..	II

APPENDIX C.

List of Candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1902 for the Degree of Bachelor of Science to be conferred.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1.	Chandra Bali Roy	..	..	..	II
2.	Jitendranath Mukerji	II
3.	Seray Mal Bapna †	I

Teacher.

1.	Govind Sadashiva Apte †	II
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* Honours in English.

|

† Honours in Chemistry.

APPENDIX D.

List of Candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1901 for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws to be conferred.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

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|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| 1. Balram Chandra Mukerji | .. | .. | .. | II |
| 2. Biswanath Das | .. | .. | .. | II |

Agra College.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| 1. Abdus Salam, Muhammad | .. | .. | .. | II |
| 2. Durga Sahai | .. | .. | .. | II |

M.-A O. College, Aligarh.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|
| 1. Laiq Ahmad | .. | .. | .. | II |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|

Bareilly College.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| 1. Braham Narayan Karpur | .. | .. | .. | II |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|

Government College, Jabalpur.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| 1. Debi Charan Banerji | .. | .. | .. | II |
| 2. Prabhat Chandra Bose | .. | .. | .. | II |
| 3. Raj Bahadur Bhargava | .. | .. | .. | II |

Meerut College.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|
| 1. Girdhar Lal | .. | .. | .. | II |
| 2. Jwala Sahai | .. | .. | .. | II |
| 3. Kishan Dayal | .. | .. | .. | II |

CONVOCATION, NOVEMBER 7th, 1902.

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor having declared Convocation opened, the Graduates of the year 1902 were admitted to their respective Degrees in the usual manner.

His Honour the Chancellor then addressed Convocation :—

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

The present time is an important epoch in the history of higher education in India. Throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Empire we have been taking stock of our progress and earnestly considering how we can improve our University system. We do not desire to tear up the plant by the roots ; we wish to foster its growth and to remove obstacles and impediments to its proper development. I do not now propose to discuss the report of the Indian Universities Commission which we have all been reading, nor the recent letter from the Government of India on the same subject. I do not think that the University Commission found much fault in the Allahabad University, but there are many details which will only be ripe for decision when the opinions of all who are interested in higher education have been heard and weighed. There are, however, some questions which are fundamental, and the one which is perhaps most important is that of establishing a teaching University. Our University sets the standard of examinations and prescribes courses of study, and thus exercises an indirect control over the teaching in affiliated Colleges. But it has not its own residential quarters for students, its own Professors, Lecturers, Libraries, Conference rooms, Laboratories. It is not, in short, a central school of advanced study and research.

The question of a teaching University is largely one of finance. The income of our University is a little over half a lakh, our funded property is only Rs. 34,000. Calcutta has an income of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and funded property of over 5 lakhs. Our income and surplus is too small to allow of any considerable expenditure outside the work of examination. If we want a teaching University we must arrange to pay for it. In every country the establishment of Universities has been the work of private benefactors, and men of high intellectual and moral attainments are not satisfied unless they make a noble use of their wealth. Benefactors have arisen in other Provinces of India, and though individually the residents of these Provinces are not so wealthy as the residents of some other Provinces, yet we have important groups and classes who, if united in their resolve to provide a central school of advanced study, might attempt something of real value. Each of them, for example, might endow a chair in the University. Such an advanced course of study can, under our system, best be undertaken after the Bachelor's degree. It is, I think, generally agreed that the courses of instruction leading up to the degree of B.A. or B.Sc. are adequately provided for in the affiliated Colleges. These degrees mark satisfactorily the point at which general education should end and specialised study begin. Our law students already take their degree before commencing their special study. And there can be no question that the general education in the present degree courses is valuable to every man. It prevents the narrow-mindedness which too often accompanies a premature devotion to special study. As has been said, logic classifies, history stratifies, poetry beautifies, philosophy unifies knowledge. Mathematics develops attention, languages accuracy, history gives fullness, philosophy gives strength, poetry gives elevation to the mind.

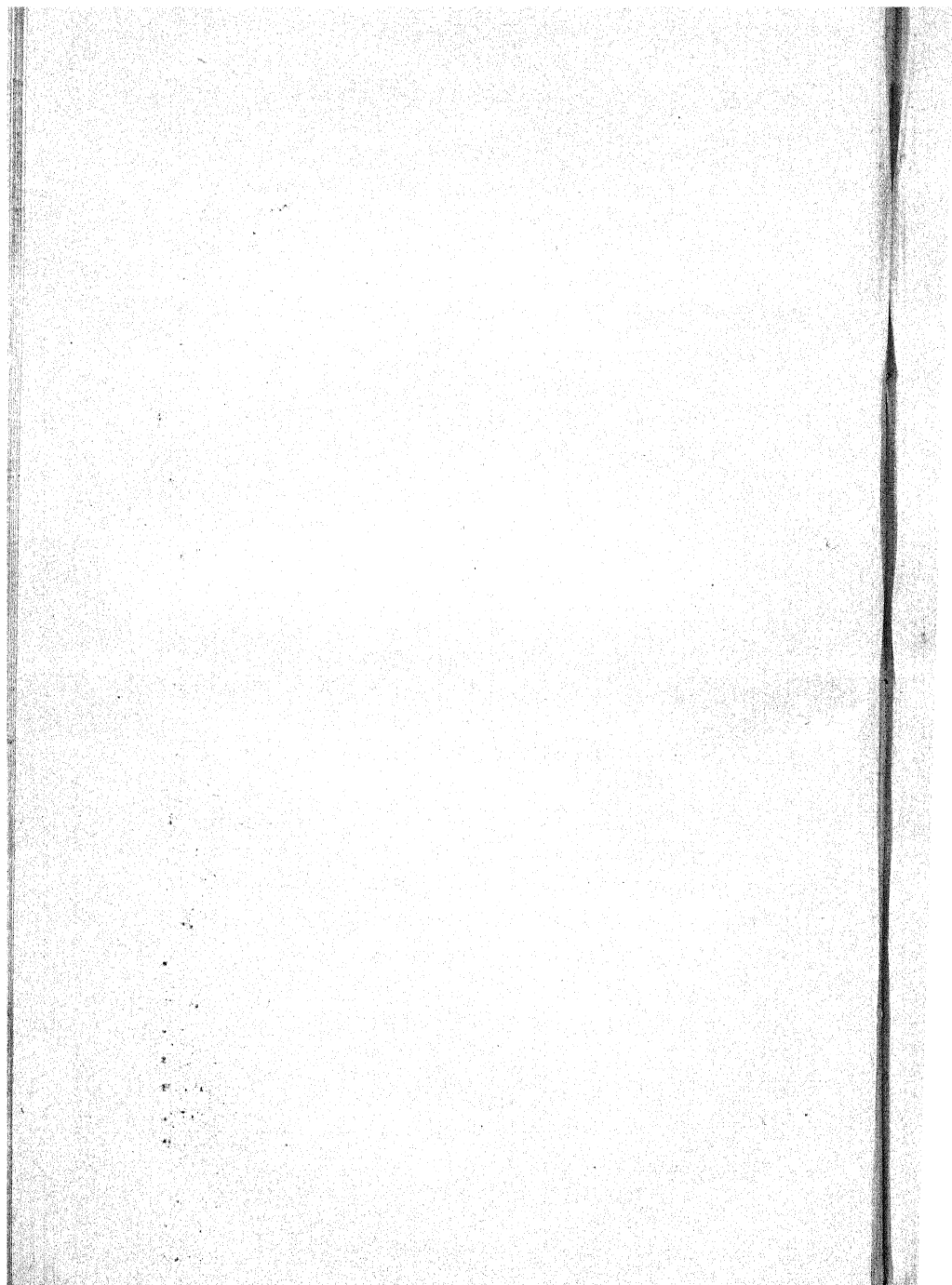
A student whose aim is higher scholarship should certainly be encouraged to take his

need not only distinguished scholars, but also skilled agriculturists, men of commerce, manufacturers, physicians, surgeons and teachers. It is well that all such should have a good general education, though we cannot expect that such professional students will be able to postpone their special training till after they have taken their degree. They might begin it after they have passed the Intermediate examination, but then we should certainly aim at improving the teaching power and equipment of District and High Schools, so that young men shall come better prepared to the Colleges and better able to profit by their teaching. If we are able to create a central school for advanced post-graduate study, there is one direction in which I hope that such study will be prosecuted, and that is a scholarly study of our Vernacular language and of the classical language of India from which it is derived. It would be deplorable if a knowledge of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian should die out among the English educated section of the community, and it would be deplorable if the Vernacular language of our Provinces were not properly cultivated and developed and were allowed to become a mere *patois*. An educated Hindu gentleman and an educated Mahomedan gentleman in these Provinces speak precisely the same language. The one, though he knows Sanskrit, avoids Sanskrit terms which are not part of the common speech, and the other, though he knows Arabic, does not import unknown Arabic terms into Hindustani. But no one can possess a scholarly knowledge of Hindustani—the most widely diffused of all Indian Vernaculars—nor aid in its development unless he knows Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian. It is the same with the English language: for a scholarly knowledge of it some acquaintance with Latin, French and German is essential. Philology is a fascinating study, and to one whose mother-tongue is Hindustani there are many interesting questions of comparative philology: to trace the laws of the formation of words through the *Prakrits* from Sanskrit, and to compare

Sanskrit with its sister language, Persian, and possibly with Latin. All work of this kind will tend to the development and enrichment of the speech of the Provinces. But this is only one division of post-graduate study. Others may feel drawn to mathematics, others to science, others to philosophy, others to history and archæology; but whatever subject they take up, the basis of all must be a sound general education such as a University encourages its affiliated Colleges to provide.

Another point on which everyone is agreed, is the desirability of providing residential quarters for students. Much has, I rejoice to say, been done in recent years to establish hostels in connection with Colleges, and two new hostels are now in 'course of construction in connection with the Muir College. A hostel differs from a boarding-house in that the first term now connotes constant supervision and regulation by the teaching authority. It reproduces, so far as is possible at the present time, one of the noblest traditions of Indian scholarship, that places of study are also places of residence, and that the teacher should exercise a paternal authority over his pupils. It was after the foundation of the Aligarh College by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan that people in these Provinces began fully to realise the importance of residential quarters. I gratefully admit that the records of our public service have proved that a good English education in our Colleges tends to elevate the moral standard, but under our standard system a moral and religious character can best be formed in a hostel, and Government welcomes denominational hostels and even denominational Colleges."

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor then declared the Convocation closed.



MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 5.

SATURDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1902.

Members Present :

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair*.

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, M.-A. O. COLLEGE.

MR. JENNINGS.

THE HON'BLE MR. CONLAN, C.I.E.
MR. COX.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PANDIT
ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.

THE PRINCIPAL, AGRA COLLEGE.

MR. de la FOSSE.

64. The Meeting proceeded to take into consideration a communication from the Government dealing with the letter of the Government of India, Nos. 854—863, dated Simla, 24th October, 1902, on the subject of the Report of the Indian Universities Commission (*see* Appendices A and B).

Read para. No. 2 of communication from the Government:

2. In paragraph 9 of their letter the Government of India refer to the proposals of the Universities Commission on the question of minimum fees in both aided and unaided colleges. The suggestion is that some restriction should be placed on the undue lowering of fees. The minimum fee in aided colleges is 75 per cent. of the rate charged in Government colleges. Possibly the same minimum might be required as a condition of affiliation in the case of unaided colleges. There are, however, institutions which possess endowments for the special purpose of providing cheap education for certain classes of the community. The Syndicate is invited to

consider whether in the case of such institutions it would not be possible to fix the number of scholars admissible to the college as foundationers at less than the usual fee, regard being had to the endowments, funds available for scholarships, and other permanent sources of income. In that case it would appear necessary that a separate scheme should be proposed for each institution, and it is suggested that any such scheme would not be subject to revision under a period of five years except in special circumstances. The Syndicate might also consider whether it would not be possible to draw up a similar scheme for each aided college.

* It was *resolved*—

(i) That the Syndicate is of opinion that there should be some restriction placed on the undue lowering of fees :

(ii) That the Syndicate is of opinion that it would be an advantage if every unaided college, enjoying endowments or other permanent sources of income, had its expenditure on scholarships, stipends and reduction of fees from these sources regulated in accordance with a scheme agreed upon between the governing body of the institution and the Syndicate : and that the Syndicate is also of opinion that a similar scheme might with advantage be applied in the case of each aided college :

(iii) That 75 *per cent.* of the rate charged in Government Colleges might with advantage be fixed as the *minimum* fee in the case of each unaided College.

65. Read para. No. 4—

4. In paragraph 16 of their letter the Government of India suggest that the recognition or non-recognition of schools should be left to the University, which can, through the Educational Department, ascertain whether a school conforms to the departmental rules or other rules framed by the Syndicate.

This question has been already before the Syndicate (*vide* Resolution No. 121 of the Minutes for 1901-1902). It is therefore unnecessary to set forth here the rules framed by the Director of Public Instruction for the recognition of High Schools and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. They have received the general approval of the Syndicate, and I am to ask that they may be sent on to the Senate. His Honour accepts the suggestion of the Government of India that the recognition or non-recognition of a school should be the act of the University.

It was *resolved* that the rules set forth in Resolution No. 121 of the Syndicate Minutes for 1901-1902 be sent on to the Senate for the Annual Meeting in March next.

66. Read para. No. 5—

5. In paragraph 17 the Government of India state that it is generally admitted that some reform is called for in the teaching of law, and approve generally of the idea of establishing Central Law Colleges. The Syndicate might consider in what manner effect should be given to the proposal to start a Central Law College, and whether the establishment of Law classes might not be made to fall in with a scheme of post-graduate education, and a beginning might thereby be made towards converting the Allahabad University into a teaching University. For the suggested Central Law College, Allahabad would appear to be the most suitable place, since there would be no difficulty in securing competent lecturers in all branches of law from among the Advocates of the High Court.

It was *resolved*—

That the Syndicate would welcome the creation of an efficient Law College at Allahabad, though it does not recommend the abolition of the various Law Classes and Law Departments attached to Arts Colleges when and while efficient.

67. Read para. No. 6—

6. In paragraphs 22 to 33 the Government of India suggest the adoption of the Bombay system of electing Fellows. I am to ask the opinion of the Syndicate as to whether any reduction in the number

of the Fellows is recommended, and whether any limit of number or any alteration in the existing rules for the election of Fellows is proposed.

It was *resolved*—

- (i) That the Syndicate recommends that the suggestion of the Universities Commission be put in force and that 60 be fixed as the *maximum* number of Fellows, and that appointments be made for a period of seven years :
- (ii) That the Syndicate does not propose that any alterations be made in the proportions in which Fellows are respectively appointed or elected :
- (iii) That the Syndicate does not recommend any change in the electoral constituency :
- (iv) That the Syndicate does strongly urge the desirability of abolishing proxy voting, *i.e.*, of the excision of the words "or by proxy" from the University Act, in Section No. 11 (1) :
- (v) That the Syndicate recommends that the office of Fellow shall be vacated by non-attendance on the part of any Fellow at an University Meeting for the period of two consecutive years.

68. Read para. No. 7—

7. In paragraph 25 of their letter the Government of India indicate their opinion that such courses of study should be adopted as "will tend to attract the Indian mind to the study of the concrete phenomena of society, politics, and the natural world rather than to abstract thought or philosophical investigation," and suggest the substitution of History for Deductive Logic and Elementary Psychology in the Intermediate course and Geography for Political Economy in the B.A. course.

His Honour is disposed to think it unnecessary to include Geography as a subject for the B.A. degree, since it is a compulsory subject for the Matriculation examination ; and if higher teaching in it is at any time required, it would more appropriately find a place in the curriculum of a Commercial College.

It was *resolved*—

That the Syndicate is of opinion that the details of Courses of Studies should be left to the discretion of the University, subject to the confirmation of the local Government and final sanction by the Government of India, as provided in the University Act.

69. Read para. No. 8—

8. As regards the recommendation of the Universities Commission that a Medical College should be established in the United Provinces, His Honour recognises the desirability of establishing one ultimately when funds permit, but meanwhile he is advised that the needs of the Provinces are fairly, if not adequately, met by sending scholarship holders to Lahore or Calcutta, and that, if a Medical College be established, it should be an entirely separate institution from the Medical School at Agra, where the teaching is in vernacular, and the constitution of which should not be radically changed.

It was *resolved*—

That the Syndicate would welcome the establishing of a Medical College for these Provinces at Allahabad.

70. Read para. No. 9—

9. In paragraphs 27 and 28 the Government of India discussed the question of the age-limit for Matriculation. I am to ask whether the Syndicate would recommend that the minimum age for Matriculation should be fixed at 15 or be kept, as at present, at 16 years, having regard to the fact that it is not proposed to reduce the course of study at the University from four years to three.

It was *resolved*—

That the Syndicate recommends that the present *minimum* age of 16 years be retained.

71. Read para. No. 10—

10. I am to ask the opinion of the Syndicate on the question of the admission of private students to examination, to which the Government of India have referred in paragraph 29 of their letter. It would appear that the Universities Commission overlooked the case of teachers. His Honour is informed that the Allahabad University has made provision for their appearing as private candidates, and he is of opinion that this concession should be continued. It is most desirable, in the interests of education, that the teachers should be encouraged to prosecute a further course of study.

It was *resolved*—

That the Syndicate agrees in the opinion stated in this paragraph.

72. Read para. No. 11—

11. On the question of an Honours Course dealt with in paragraph 30, I am to ask the views of the Syndicate on the proposals of the Universities Commission on the subject.

It was *resolved*—

That the Syndicate is of opinion that the existing resources of the Colleges preclude the possibility of introducing a real Honours Course for the B.A. Examination.

73. Read para. No. 12—

12. The Government of India refer in paragraph 31 to the effect of the Commission's proposals on the financial resources of the Universities. One of these proposals is that the Allahabad University should hand over the School Final-Examination to the Educational Department. In view of the fact that it has already been deemed necessary to consider the question of raising the admission fees of candidates for the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations in order to meet the deficit on the year's working, the proposal of the Universities Commission seems to be singularly inopportune.

It was *resolved*—

That the Syndicate agrees in the opinion that the proposal of the Universities Commission is singularly inopportune.

74. Read para. No. 13—

13. In this connection it is desirable to form a clear notion of what is practicable under local conditions in regard to the establishment of a teaching University. No contributions can be expected from colleges; they need all their own income, and more, for themselves. Assistance from private benefactors is an unknown quantity, but at least for another generation is not likely to be large.

This Government has recommended the establishment of an Agricultural College at Cawnpore, when it is hoped that students from special schools like the Colvin School at Lucknow would proceed to their degrees. This College might perhaps have a Commercial side. A Teachers' College exists at Allahabad. The Thomason College at Roorkee can adequately provide for Engineering, Industries, and Applied Science. A Medical College is desirable. These would all be practical Colleges working under the University. The subject of legal education has already been discussed. It remains to consider what are the subjects for the advanced post-graduate study of which the University can provide facilities, and which are most likely to attract students. Comparative Philology, Philosophy, History may be mentioned as subjects with which a beginning might be made. Allahabad is unquestionably the best centre, and something might be attempted if the Muir University College was to deal with the B.A. class and post-graduate studies, and if a separate second grade college was established in Allahabad to deal with the Intermediate classes.

It was resolved—

That the Syndicate would heartily welcome the creation of a Central School for post-graduate studies, but in order to secure this end the endowment of a number of Chairs is an indispensable preliminary.

75. Read concluding para. No. 14.

14. In conclusion, His Honour would be glad of the opinion of the Syndicate on any other of the points discussed in the letter of the Government of India, as well as upon such others of the general recommendations of the Commission as appear to call for special notice.

It was *resolved*—

That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded without delay to the Local Government, and that advantage be taken of the next Syndicate Meeting, to be held on December the 6th, to consider any proposals upon other points that may be brought forward. Should any such points arise, the resolutions on them will be forwarded in a subsequent letter.

G. E. KNOX,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

No. ⁶⁵⁷
XV-394A. OF 1902.

FROM

H. D. GRIFFIN, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

To

THE REGISTRAR, ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Allahabad, the 15th November, 1902.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward to you a copy of Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 857, dated the 24th October, 1902, on the subject of the Universities Commission Report, and to request you to move the Vice-Chancellor to convene a special meeting of the Syndicate, to discuss the questions dealt with in the letter above referred to. As the Government of India have asked for an early reply to their letter, His Honour will be glad if the Syndicate will favour him with their views early in December. I am to invite their opinion particularly on the following points, and to submit certain suggestions on some of them for their consideration.

Educational
Department.

2. In paragraph 9 of their letter the Government of India refer to the proposals of the Universities Commission on the question of minimum fees in both aided and unaided colleges. The suggestion is that some restriction should be placed on the undue lowering of fees. The minimum fee in aided colleges is 75 per cent. of the rate charged in Government colleges. Possibly the same minimum might be required as a condition of affiliation in the case of unaided colleges. There are, however, institutions which possess endowments for the special purpose of providing cheap education for certain classes of the community. The Syndicate is invited to consider whether in the case of such institutions it would not be possible to fix the number of

scholars admissible to the college as foundationers at less than the usual fee, regard being had to the endowments, funds available for scholarships, and other permanent sources of income. In that case it would appear necessary that a separate scheme should be proposed for each institution, and it is suggested that any such scheme would not be subject to revision under a period of five years except in special circumstances. The Syndicate might also consider whether it would not be possible to draw up a similar scheme for each aided college.

3. Paragraph 10 of the Government of India's letter deals with the question of second grade colleges. His Honour understands that in these Provinces there are no serious evils arising out of the existence of such institutions. While, however, he is of opinion that it is better for students who intend to read up to the B.A. degree to join a first grade college at once, yet he recognises that in certain localities within a convenient distance of which there are no first grade colleges, the existence of a second grade college may serve a useful purpose. They are a convenience to the people, and relieve the first grade colleges in the lower classes. They supply a want also in giving a good general education to students who do not propose to go on to the B.A., but who after passing the Intermediate examination intend to study medicine, engineering, commerce, agriculture, or industrial pursuits, in which the possession of a fairly good preliminary general education is a distinct benefit. In this connection it might be considered whether such institutions should not be encouraged to affiliate on the Science rather than on the Literary side.

4. In paragraph 16 of their letter the Government of India suggest that the recognition or non-recognition of schools should be left to the University, which can, through the Educational Department, ascertain whether a school conforms to the departmental rules or other rules framed by the Syndicate.

This question has been already before the Syndicate (*vide* Resolution No. 121 of the Minutes for 1901-1902). It is therefore unnecessary to set forth here the rules framed by the Director of Public Instruction for the recognition of High Schools and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. They have received the general approval of the Syndicate, and I am to ask that they may be sent on to the Senate. His Honour accepts the suggestion of the Government of India that the recognition or non-recognition of a school should be the act of the University.

5. In paragraph 17 the Government of India state that it is generally admitted that some reform is called for in the teaching of law and approve generally of the idea of establishing Central Law Colleges. The Syndicate might consider in what manner effect should be given to the proposal to start a Central Law College, and whether the establishment of Law classes might not be made to fall in with a scheme of post-graduate education, and a beginning might thereby be made towards converting the Allahabad University into a teaching University. For the suggested Central Law College, Allahabad would appear to be the most suitable place, since there would be no difficulty in securing competent lecturers in all branches of law from among the Advocates of the High Court.

6. In Paragraphs 22 to 33 the Government of India suggest the adoption of the Bombay system of electing Fellows. I am to ask the opinion of the Syndicate as to whether any reduction in the number of the Fellows is recommended, and whether any limit of number or any alteration in the existing rules for the election of Fellows is proposed.

7. In paragraph 25 of their letter the Government of India indicate their opinion that such courses of study should be adopted as "will tend to attract the Indian mind to the study of the concrete phenomena of society, politics, and the natural world rather than to abstract thought or philosophical investigation," and suggest the substitution of History for Deductive Logic and Elementary Psychology in the Intermediate course and Geography for Political Economy in the B.A. course.

His Honour is disposed to think it unnecessary to include Geography as a subject for the B.A. degree, since it is a compulsory subject for the Matriculation examination; and if higher teaching in it is at any time required, it would more appropriately find a place in the curriculum of a Commercial College.

8. As regards the recommendation of the Universities Commission that a Medical College should be established in the United Provinces, His Honour recognises the desirability of establishing one ultimately when funds permit, but meanwhile he is advised that the needs of the Provinces are fairly, if not adequately, met by sending scholarship holders to Lahore or Calcutta, and that, if a Medical College be established, it should be an entirely separate institution from the Medical School at Agra, where the teaching is in vernacular and the constitution of which should not be radically changed.

9. In paragraphs 27 and 28 the Government of India discussed the question of the age-limit for matriculation. I am to ask whether the Syndicate would recommend that the minimum age for matriculation should be fixed at 15 or be kept, as at present, at 16 years, having regard to the fact that it is not proposed to reduce the course of study at the University from four years to three.

10. I am to ask the opinion of the Syndicate on the question of the admission of private students to examinations, to which the Government of India have referred in paragraph 29 of their letter. It would appear that the Universities Commission overlooked the case of teachers. His Honour is informed that the Allahabad University has made provision for their appearing as private candidates, and he is of opinion that this concession should be continued. It is most desirable, in the interests of education, that the teachers should be encouraged to prosecute a further course of study.

11. On the question of an Honours Course dealt with in paragraph 30, I am to ask the views of the Syndicate on the proposals of the Universities Commission on the subject.

12. The Government of India refer in paragraph 31 to the effect of the Commission's proposals on the financial resources of the Universities. One of these proposals is that the Allahabad University should hand over the School Final-Examination to the Educational Department. In view of the fact that it has already been deemed necessary to consider the question of raising the admission fees of candidates for the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations in order to meet the deficit on the year's working, the proposal of the Universities Commission seems to be singularly inopportune.

13. In this connection it is desirable to form a clear notion of what is practicable under local conditions in regard to the establishment of a teaching University. No contributions can be expected from colleges ; they need all their own income, and more, for themselves. Assistance from private benefactors is an unknown quantity, but at least for another generation is not likely to be large.

This Government has recommended the establishment of an Agricultural College at Cawnpore, when it is hoped that students from special schools like the Colvin School at Lucknow would proceed to their degrees. This College might perhaps have a Com-

mercial side. A Teachers' College exists at Allahabad. The Thomason College at Roorkee can adequately provide for Engineering, Industries, and Applied Science. A Medical College is desirable. These would all be practical Colleges working under the University. The subject of legal education has already been discussed. It remains to consider what are the subjects for the advanced post-graduate study of which the University can provide facilities, and which are most likely to attract students. Comparative Philology, Philosophy, History may be mentioned as subjects with which a beginning might be made. Allahabad is unquestionably the best centre, and something might be attempted if the Muir University College was to deal with the B.A. class and post-graduate studies, and if a separate second grade college was established in Allahabad to deal with the Intermediate classes.

14. In conclusion, His Honour would be glad of the opinion of the Syndicate on any other of the points discussed in the letter of the Government of India, as well as upon such others of the general recommendations of the Commission as appear to call for special notice.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. D. GRIFFIN,

Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR LETTER DEALING WITH CERTAIN POINTS IN THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

Nos. 854—863, dated Simla, the 24th October, 1902.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

To—Local Governments and Administrations.

IN continuation of the letter from the Government of India, Nos. 664—673, dated the 2nd August, 1902, forwarding copies of the Report of the Indian Universities Commission, I am directed to communicate the following observations of the Governor-General in Council on certain points dealt with in the Report, and to state that His Excellency in Council will be glad to be furnished at the Governor in Council

an early date with the views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendations of the Commission.
your views

2. During the last three years the attention of the Government of India has been specially directed to the problems connected with University education in this country. A consensus of opinion has pronounced that the system adopted experimentally in India

Appointment of the Commission.

nearly half a century ago, while it has been responsible for great strides in higher education, has also developed anomalies and even abuses ; arising in the main from too close an adherence to lines of working which are not altogether suited to the conditions of the present day, and from which the best educational thought of the time has shown an increasing tendency to separate itself. In order to carry the examination of this problem to a practical issue, a Commission was appointed by a Resolution of the Government of India, dated 27th January, 1902, to inquire into the condition and prospects of the Universities established in British India ; to consider and report upon any proposals which have been, or may be made for improving their constitution and working ; and to recommend to the Governor-General in Council such measures as may tend to elevate the standard of University teaching, and to promote the advancement of learning.

3. The Commission travelled and held sittings between the 18th February and the 18th April, 1902, and with-
Its method of inquiry. in that period 156 witnesses were examined and many colleges and institutions affiliated to the Universities were visited. The Report of the Commission, which has already been published, has been read by the Governor-General in Council with much interest and advantage. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council it covers with accuracy and fulness (but with sufficient condensation) the entire ground which they were invited to traverse. It exposes faithfully, but without undue severity, the defects of the present system of University education ; it outlines a comprehensive scheme of administrative and legislative reform ; and it testifies to a laborious and minute investigation of the subject by the President and his colleagues, which His Excellency in Council has much pleasure in acknowledging. The position occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerjee and his high authority in educational matters lend great weight not only to his Note of Dissent, but also to the many recommendations of the Commission in which he agrees.

4. In the present communication the Governor-General in
Council considers it desirable in the first
Attitude of Government
towards higher education. instance to disclaim emphatically any intention of receding from the policy set forth in the Educational Despatch of 1854, and affirmed by the Education Commission of 1882, that it is important to encourage private enter-

prise in the matter of education, both because to do so shifts a larger proportion of the cost on to the shoulders of those who should properly bear it, and because private enterprise is peculiarly competent to adapt education to the varying needs and conditions of different places and different times. This policy was deliberately accepted at the time by the Government of India, and their adherence to it remains unshaken.

5. But the sole condition upon which private enterprise can be encouraged is, that the education which it offers is reasonably efficient; by which is meant, not that it follows any prescribed set of rules or courses of study, but that discipline is enforced, good morals inculcated, and adequate provision made for instruction. Inferior education at cheap rates is in all countries a snare to parents, and a danger to their children; and it is especially so in India, where Western education is of such recent origin. It is the bounden duty of Government with regard to schools, and of the Universities (which derive their authority from Government) with regard to colleges, to do all that lies in their power to discourage methods of tuition that sacrifice efficiency to popularity, and that lower, instead of progressively elevating, the educational ideals of the nation.

6. In the existing circumstances of education in India, the standard of efficiency which it is proper and possible to enforce is admittedly not so high as that which is attained in more advanced countries. But it should be the constant endeavour of Government to raise it, not so as to deprive the children of the country of the means of education, but to protect them, so far as may be, against wasting the only years of their lives during which education is possible. The most dangerous enemy to legitimate private enterprise in matters educational is the school or college which reduces expenditure to a point at which efficiency is impossible, and thus tempts parents to take their boys from soundly conducted institutions, and to send them where the training they receive is both inferior and cheap. To discourage such institutions is the most practically effectual method of encouraging all such private enterprise as is deserving of encouragement; and it is to this end that many of the most important changes now proposed are directed.

7. The Government of India confidentially anticipate that the majority of the changes recommended by the Commission will have the

effect of improving the quality and enlarging the scope of all forms of higher education in India ; that they will open to the youth of the country lines of activity and prospects of employment for which their present training fails to equip them ; that they will directly promote the intellectual advancement of the upper classes, and will both directly and indirectly lead to development of the resources and industries of India.

8. In recommending to the Secretary of State and in ordering, with his approval, the publication of the Full criticism invited. Report as soon as possible after its submission, the intention of the Government of India was to evoke the fullest and freest expression of opinion, not only from Governments and officials, but also from individuals, representative bodies, and the public press, so that before arriving at a final decision they might be in possession of the views of all persons interested in the future of education in India. Of the criticisms which have so far come before them, the most numerous and the most vigorous are directed against the proposal to fix a minimum rate of fees to be levied in affiliated colleges, and the proposals in respect of the institutions known as second grade colleges. I am accordingly, in the first place, to direct attention to these subjects.

9. The proposals of the Commission in respect of fees are contained in paragraphs 71 and 75 of their Report, and are examined by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerjee in paragraphs 13 to 15 of his Note of Dissent. The Government of India are disposed to think that there has been some misapprehension as to the views of the Commission. It seems to have been imagined that one of the objects of their proposals was to exclude poor students as such from the benefits of higher education. But in paragraph 71 of the Report they observe that no poor but really able student should be excluded by reason of his poverty from the advantages of the highest education, and in paragraph 73 they lay stress on the necessity, when fixing a minimum rate of fee, of taking into account not only the local circumstances and the demand for higher education, but also the ability of the students to pay adequate fees for the higher forms of instruction. The question is not free from difficulty and will require careful consideration. In the opinion of the Governor-General in

Council the main argument in favour of fixing a minimum scale of fees is to be sought in the facts set forth in paragraph 73 of the Report. At some of the unaided colleges it was found that the professors and teachers were inadequately paid, that the buildings and classrooms were unsuitable, that the educational appliances for general teaching were inadequate, and that the apparatus and laboratories for science and other special teaching were of the most primitive description, and not even suited to the requirements of an ordinary Board or primary school in England, or in Europe generally. In the case of Government and aided schools, the avowed policy of Government is gradually to raise the fee until the student pays a reasonable proportion of the cost of an education which has a high commercial value, due provision being made by means of scholarships for the case of poor but clever students. The minimum scale of fees is fixed somewhat lower in aided than in Government institutions so as to prevent the latter from competing unfairly with the former. Now it will not be contended that aided colleges (a very substantial proportion of the expenditure on which is borne by Government) have in all cases reached an extravagant standard of efficiency. And if this be so, it follows that in colleges, which are unaided and unendowed, which enjoy no Government grant, and which have a lower scale of fees, the efficiency must be still lower. Nor can it be admitted for a moment that unaided colleges as such are entitled to claim unqualified freedom of action in a matter of this kind. By granting them affiliation, and by admitting their students to examinations leading up to degrees, the Universities confer upon such colleges the most valuable of academic privileges, and thus establish their right to impose such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent the competitive underselling of educational advantages. That such underselling exists, in a greater or less degree, in several parts of India is beyond dispute, and it is hard to see how it can be prevented without placing some restriction on the undue lowering of fees. It may indeed be argued that efficiency can be insisted on by the threat of disaffiliation. But efficiency is difficult to measure, its estimation is open to dispute, and the principle that, with a fee-scale below a certain limit efficiency in a college without considerable endowments or subscriptions is impossible, and may, therefore, be presumed not to be attained, is one for which there is much to be said. In inviting

the opinion of the Governor in Council

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor I am to repeat that nothing
your opinion

can be further from the intentions of the Government of India or of the Commission than to initiate a policy which would tend to make education the monopoly of the rich. It is obvious that all education cannot be equally good : some colleges and schools will always be better than others. But there is a certain minimum standard of efficiency with which all institutions ought to conform. The maintenance of that standard involves expenditure which cannot be reduced beyond a certain point and which entails the charging of fees which some of the would-be students may find difficulty in paying. The needs of this class may be met in two ways : (i) by the provision of scholarships for the more able boys ; (ii) by means of endowed schools and colleges which will cheapen education for all poor students irrespective of their ability. Of the latter form of aid there are numerous examples in Europe, and the Governor-General in Council trusts that one result of the Commission will be to promote the foundation of similar beneficent institutions in this country. India as a country is not rich, but there are many rich men in India, and they can devote their wealth to no more excellent purpose than the provision of some measure of higher education for the poorer students who, from whatever cause, are left behind in the race for scholarships.

10. In paragraph 77 of their Report the Commission explain that the so-called second grade colleges are for the most part only high schools which have added to their course two college classes teaching up to the standard of the F.A. examination, but no further. With the object of marking more clearly the dividing line between school and college life, and securing the generally desirable object, that University students should receive their education in colleges properly so called, and that schoolboys and college students should not receive instruction in the same building and under the same set of rules, the Commission recommend that no new second grade colleges should be affiliated, and that those existing colleges which cannot hope to rise to the first grade by adding classes teaching up to the B.A. degree should revert to the position of high schools. They do not, however, suggest that the latter change should be made at once. They would leave it to each University to determine a reasonable time within which it can be effected, and they suggest that due regard should be paid to existing interests. In fact they contemplate their policy being

The question of second grade Colleges.

carried out very gradually, and after careful consultation with the local authorities.

11. However gradual the process may be, and however cautiously it may be undertaken, the Government of India cannot but recognise that the change proposed will be a large one and that many interests will be affected. No doubt some reform is required. There is abundant evidence that under present conditions great mischief is wrought, especially in Bengal, by rivalry between schools, with the result that in many places the true interests of education suffer and the prospects of students are impaired by the maintenance of several small college departments where there ought to be one good college. But there is something to be said on the other side. The Government of India are not at present convinced that the practice by which a flourishing school extends the scope of its efforts so as to include the F.A. of itself deserves condemnation, provided always that the teaching and equipment of the college classes is thoroughly efficient up to the limits of the course which they teach. Under the peculiar conditions which prevail in India such classes may indeed serve a useful purpose in several ways. Not only do they cheapen a particular stage of education which many students are unable to pursue further, they also in many cases defer the separation of a student from his family, a point to which Indian parents rightly attach much importance. It must be borne in mind that the student enters upon his college course at a younger age in India than in England; in the absence of proper hostels no effective supervision is provided for him in strange and trying surroundings; and the anxiety of his parents to postpone the day of his departure for a large town at a distance is therefore reasonable in itself and deserves sympathetic consideration on the part of Government. To enforce with strictness the recommendations of the Commission might in many cases lead to the substitution of an inferior first grade for a good second grade college. And a second grade college is often only an intermediate and necessary step towards the formation of a first grade college. The fact which lies at the root of the matter is, that owing to the special conditions of India, the two years of the First Arts course, which are in other countries the last two years of school life, have been here included in the college course. In time it should be possible to remedy this defect. Meanwhile, the Government of India incline to the opinion that, so long as efficiency is strictly

insisted upon, second grade colleges occupy a definite place in the educational machinery of the country, and fulfil a useful function.

12. I am to ask that the Government of India may be favoured with a full expression of ^{the opinion of} the Governor in Council
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor
 your opinion.
 on this important subject, with special reference to the circumstances
 of ^{Madras} Bombay, etc. and of particular localities.

13. The question of the retention of second grade colleges
 really forms part of the larger question of
 Affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges. the affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges
 generally. The proposals of the Commission on this important subject
 may conveniently be brought together here. They recommend that
 before affiliation is granted, a college should be required to conform
 to the following tests :—

- (a) Desirability of the institution to be certified by the Director of Public Instruction.
- (b) Assurance to be given as to its financial stability.
- (c) Creation of a properly constituted governing body.
- (d) Provision of an adequate teaching staff with a common room for their meetings.
- (e) Provision of suitable and healthy buildings.
- (f) Where possible (though of course this cannot be made a condition of affiliation) residence of the Principals and Professors in close proximity to the college.
- (g) Adequate provision for the residence of students in college lodgings or in hostels, and for their supervision by a resident Superintendent.
- (h) Satisfactory guarantees as to the subjects and courses of study.
- (i) Introduction of a scale of minimum fees, free student-ships being as a general rule debarred, and State and private scholarships encouraged.

(j) Existence and enforcement of proper transfer rules.

(k) No new second grade college to be affiliated.

14. On all of these points except one—the introduction of a scale of minimum fees—the recommendations of the Commission are unanimous, and their unanimity carries immense weight. They have laid down in clear and unequivocal terms the standard of efficiency which all Indian colleges may reasonably be expected to maintain. How is conformity with that standard to be secured (a) in the case of new institutions, (b) in the case of existing colleges? The former case presents no difficulty. The Commission agree that the question of admitting new institutions to affiliation is, in the first instance, one for the Syndicate, who will make the necessary enquiries, and will procure an independent report from the Director of Public Instruction or some other competent authority. They will then submit the application to Government with their recommendation and the grounds for it and Government will pass final orders. The Government of India regard the suggestion that affiliation should in future be granted in specified courses or subjects, as specially valuable. As regards colleges on which the privilege of affiliation has already been conferred, the Commission are unanimous in recommending that no such institution should be allowed to fall below the standard of efficiency required, and they refer to cases brought before them of colleges which obtained affiliation on statements showing an adequate staff which was afterwards allowed to deteriorate. When once the standard of efficiency has been clearly defined, the question must arise how far existing institutions comply with it in respect of each of the various courses which they teach. The determination of this important question will be an undertaking of some magnitude, and it does not follow that it can be approached in the same manner everywhere. It is possible that in some of the Universities it may most conveniently be dealt with by the Syndicate on the basis of information furnished by the Director of Public Instruction and supplemented by their own inspections and inquiries. This mode of procedure has the advantage of being in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission, and with the position which they propose to assign to the Syndicate in future. But it seems probable that the task of examining into the circumstances of all existing institutions will prove too heavy for the Syndicate to accomplish

unaided within any reasonable time. In that case it seems to the Governor-General in Council that the best plan will be for the Chancellor of each University to appoint a strong and representative committee of the Senate to consider and report direct to him what institutions, whether of the first or second grade, are qualified to retain their privilege of affiliation in respect of all or some of the courses which they teach, and to make such recommendations as they consider to be called for in each case as to the improvements which are necessary and the period within which they should be introduced. The appointment of such a committee would of itself exercise great influence and would probably induce most of the institutions which now fall short of the standard to comply with its requirements of their own motion. The remaining cases would be dealt with by the committee on the merits, and their recommendations would be considered by the Chancellor and eventually by Government, the fullest allowance being made for the circumstances of each institution, and for the fact that a new departure is now being taken, and a more exacting standard of efficiency prescribed. The Government of India are above all things anxious that the reforms now proposed should be introduced with the utmost circumspection, and that all reasonable concessions should be made in order to avoid dealing harshly with institutions which have in the past made *bonâ fide* attempts to work up to the standards that have hitherto obtained.

15. The ground having been thus cleared by the inquiries and recommendation of the Syndicate or proposed committee, and the action taken upon them by the Chancellor, it may be hoped that the question of withdrawing the privilege of affiliation will seldom arise in the future, and that if the Syndicate make wise use of their power of inspection, a warning from them will be sufficient to induce a college to carry out the improvements required. Should it, in an exceptional case, be necessary to resort to extreme measures, the Government of India are disposed to think that the case, with the recommendation of the Syndicate upon it, should be brought before the Senate, and that their opinion should be submitted to Government by the Syndicate, with such further comments and explanations as the latter body may consider to be necessary in order to present a complete view of the case. The Governor-General in Council will be glad to be favoured with ^{the opinion of} the Governor in Council
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the
your opinion
points discussed above.

16. In paragraph 78 of the Report the Commission recommend that, in admitting schools to the privilege of sending up their boys for the Entrance Examination, the Universities should be guided by the Education Department and should recognise only those schools which have obtained the recognition of the Department under the rules for the time being in force. Exception has been taken to this proposal in the case of unaided private schools on the ground that it would amount to an undue interference with their freedom of action and would tend to reduce the school education of each Province to a dead level of uniformity. It is at the same time admitted that before recognising such schools, the University must satisfy itself as to their conduct, efficiency and discipline, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerjee observes with much force that "the University has no adequate machinery for ascertaining these matters, and even if it were to determine the question of recognition of a school for itself, it must depend upon the Director of Public Instruction for information." This being so, it appears to the Governor-General in Council that the objects which the Commission have in view will be sufficiently attained if it is laid down that no school shall be recognised unless the local Education Department can certify that it conforms, not with the departmental rules, which may not be in all respects applicable, but with rules framed by the Syndicate for this purpose. Under this arrangement the recognition or non-recognition of a school will be the act of the University, and the functions of the Education Department will be limited to placing before the University the information requisite to enable it to exercise its controlling authority. I am to ask whether this suggestion commends itself to ^{the Governor in Council} His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
you

17. The recommendations of the Commission for the better and more scientific teaching of law are set forth in paragraphs 118—122 of their Report, and are examined in paragraphs 27—30 of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerjee's Note of Dissent. They have attracted a good deal of criticism, which has not always rested upon a full understanding of the Commission's proposals.

^{The teaching of law.} It seems to be supposed that the Commission wish to confine the teaching of law to Central Colleges established in the University towns, and that they recommend the abolition of all independent institutions, and more especially of the various law

classes and law departments attached to Arts Colleges. This is an entire misapprehension. No such centralization, and no such monopoly were contemplated by the Commission, nor would so sweeping a change commend itself to the Government of India. That some reform is called for in the interest of a branch of education which is of peculiar importance in India will, the Governor-General in Council believes, be generally admitted. No one will attempt to justify a system under which it is possible for the legal education of students to be entrusted to a single teacher who is supposed to deliver formal lectures on all the subjects required for the degree of Bachelor of Law, while no library is provided for the students to consult, and no attempt is made to ascertain by means of essays or exercises how far they have assimilated the modicum of information that the lecturer is capable of imparting. That teaching of this kind is not teaching at all is, indeed, admitted in substance by those who argue in defence of the present system, that the students do not go to law lectures to learn law, but in order to obtain the certificate required by the University of having attended so many lectures, and that they can master all their subjects in six months' private reading.

18. The Government of India are disposed to think that the principles which have been suggested in the case of second grade colleges may be found to be equally applicable to the case of the law classes and departments. Efficiency should be strictly insisted on up to the point to which they teach, and, that once secured, their teaching should be accepted as part of the course which the candidates must undergo. Institutions which comply with this essential condition will be entitled to be treated as "*centres of bonâ fide* legal teaching" and will be able to obtain affiliation to the University in law. As an illustration of what is meant by *bonâ fide* legal teaching, the Commission refer to the case of the Aligarh College, where it is recognised that one teacher cannot do justice to all the subjects comprised in the law course, and the professor is assisted by a small staff of local practitioners, old students of the College. Local teaching of this kind, provided always that it comes up to an approved standard, reduces the cost of a legal education to the students of the locality, and need not be condemned because it necessarily falls short of the higher ideal aimed at in a Central College which is intended to serve as a model to all similar institutions in the Province. The same principle applies in the main to the colleges affiliated in

law which are situated in University towns. Some of these, notably the Calcutta colleges, command the services of teachers who are well qualified in point of learning. The question for them will be whether they will co-operate in the creation of a Central College, or will elect to retain their independence and to maintain a *bonâ fide* centre of legal teaching within their own walls. At the same time, the Government of India are inclined to agree that, as in the case of Arts, a Central Law College, with fees pitched at a rate commensurate with the commercial value of the education imparted, should be established at each University centre, and, if necessary, by Government. But its object should be to serve as a model; and it should possess no monopoly other than its own merits may secure to it.

19. I am to ask for the opinion of the Governor in Council
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on
your opinion
 the proposals of the Commission on this subject and their application to the circumstances of the Madras Presidency
Bombay
Bengal
etc. In particular I am to

enquire as to the desirability of establishing a Central College of Law and the possibility of making it self-supporting. Where a Law College already exists, the Government of India would be glad to be informed what action should be taken to bring its teaching and equipment up to the standard laid down by the Commission and to make it in every respect a model institution of its kind.

20. In paragraphs 33—43 of the Report the Commission refer to the defects in the Senates of the Universities as now constituted, and propose a variety of reforms. Their proposals under this head are criticised by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerjee (paragraphs 2—8 of his Note) who expresses entire agreement in the opinion entertained almost unanimously by the witnesses who were examined by the Commission, that the present Senates have become unwieldy bodies by reason of their consisting of unduly large numbers of Fellows, all of whom are not qualified or not inclined to take part in the work of a University. But while admitting that the Senates must be reduced to more reasonable dimensions with only qualified members, Mr. Banerjee is unable to accept the method of reduction recommended by his colleagues, and puts forward an alternative scheme which is explained at length in his Note.

21. It will be seen from paragraph 33 of the Report that academic opinion is practically at one in holding that existing Senates are too large, and that steps must be taken to reduce the number of Fellows, to raise the standard of qualification, and to secure more regular attention to University business. The Government of India agree in accepting the principles affirmed by the consensus of so many competent authorities. But in giving effect to these principles they have no desire to enforce compliance with a rigidly uniform plan. His Excellency in Council fully recognises that the Indian Universities have developed on independent lines, and have formed traditions of their own, and that the differences which have thus arisen may properly be taken into consideration in settling the details of their constitution within the limit of the broad principles already accepted. I am accordingly to ask for an expression of the opinion of the Governor in Council (i) as to the adequacy of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor your opinion

the number of Fellows proposed by the Commission for the Senate

Madras
Bombay
of the Calcutta University ; (ii) as to the proportion of Fellows to be
Allahabad
Panjab

elected in the newly constituted Senate ; (iii) as to the persons by whom the privilege of election should be exercised ; (iv) as to the period for which a Fellowship should in future be tenable, with special reference to the apprehension, which the Government of India do not share, that a five years' tenure will not be favourable to independence ; (v) as to the best method of securing the regular attendance of Fellows at meetings of the Senate. In this last matter it has been suggested that the precedent of the Indian Museum Act might be followed, and that any Fellow who failed to attend for a year should be liable at the discretion of the Chancellor to be removed from the Senate. All the above are questions upon which the Government of India have no desire or intention to surrender their final responsibility, but upon which they desire fully to consult local opinion before exerting it.

22. The Government of India desire to add some further obser-

Election of Fellows. variations on the important question of the election of Fellows. In 1891 the privilege

of election on a limited scale was conceded by Lord Lansdowne to the graduates of the Calcutta University. This was admittedly an

experiment; and that phrase was applied to it by Lord Lansdowne both in official letters and in public speech. No pledge of continuance was given, and the exercise of the privilege was subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council, to whom the names of the Fellows elected are submitted for final sanction. The same privilege was extended somewhat later under similar conditions to the Universities of Madras and Bombay. In the Universities of Allahabad and Lahore the Act of Incorporation provides for the election of Fellows by the Senate, subject to the approval of the Chancellor. The Commission propose that the privilege experimentally conferred upon the older Universities should be retained, and that power should further be taken to introduce election by the Senates in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and election by graduates at Allahabad and Lahore. The Government of India are prepared to accept the proposals of the Commission, but it must be borne in mind that these involve a very liberal concession and a substantial advance in the direction of popular representation. In the case of the older Universities a privilege hitherto conditional and tentative will now receive statutory recognition, while in the others the constituent authority will be empowered to place the existing practice on a wider and more popular basis.

23. Where the graduates are to elect, the composition of the electorate will require careful consideration. In paragraph 40 of their Report the Commission propose that the electors should be graduates of five years' standing. In making this recommendation the Commission seem to have been influenced by the precedent of the English Universities, and the Government of India entertain some doubts whether their proposal would not result in the creation of an electorate of unwieldy dimensions, scattered over a vast area of country, devoid of any common ground of action or opportunities for consultation, and therefore peculiarly liable to be led astray by the arts of the canvasser and the wire-puller. It is doubtless possible that the rule as to registration on payment of an annual fee, suggested in paragraph 55 of the Report, would tend to restrict the number of graduates qualified to vote; and that the rules for election might be so framed as to operate in the same direction, while it may also be urged that as election will take place by Faculties, the Faculty of Arts is the only one in which an unduly large electorate need be apprehended. But after giving their full weight to these

considerations, His Excellency in Council is still disposed to think that the Commission's proposals go too far, and that the better plan would be to adopt the Bombay system, and to restrict the right of voting to the following three classes :—

- (a) Graduates, of whatever standing, who have obtained the highest existing degree in any faculty ;
- (b) graduates, of whatever standing, who have obtained two degrees, one of which must be in the Faculty of Arts ;
- (c) graduates, of not less than ten years' standing, who have obtained only one degree.

24. The Government of India approve of the suggestion that a register of graduates should be kept up in each University, that an annual fee should be paid by those whose names and addresses are entered in it, and that persons whose names are not on the register should not be allowed to vote. The amount of the fee might, it is suggested, be fixed at Rs. 2. The Commission make no mention of the method of voting, but it is understood that they are in favour of continuing the existing system of voting papers. This no doubt has grave disadvantages in the opening which it gives for canvassing and organized pressure, but, having regard to the scattered character of the electorate, His Excellency in Council is disposed to think that these disadvantages are on the whole outweighed by the greater evils which would ensue if the right of election became the virtual monopoly of the residents in the capital towns. I am to invite expression of ^{the opinion of} the Governor in Council
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the suggestions detailed above.
_{your opinion}

25. I am next to draw attention to the courses in Arts and Science which are outlined in paragraph 117 of the Report. Here it may be explained that in these and their other proposals relating to teaching, the Commission must not be understood to recommend that the courses of studies in all Universities should be arranged on a uniform plan. They have rather endeavoured to state the principles by which University authorities should be guided in such matters, to draw attention to the defects which they have observed in methods of teaching, and to indicate the steps which should be taken to simplify and complete the programme of instruction. In pursuance of this view

of the matter, which has the cordial assent of the Government of India, it has been suggested that, owing to the metaphysical and introspective bent of the Indian mind, the intellectual discipline, which is the object of all University teaching, can perhaps be better imparted by substituting History for Deductive Logic and Elementary Psychology in the Intermediate course and Geography for Political Economy in the B.A. course. There seems to be positive advantage in a suggestion which will tend to attract the Indian mind to the study of the concrete phenomena of society, politics and the natural world, rather than to abstract thought or philosophical investigation. On similar grounds, while recognising the difficulties which at present attend instruction in science, and the unsatisfactory nature of much of the school teaching in the subject, the Government of India are of opinion that it is of the greatest value, as bringing the student into contact with the practical facts which surround him. Moreover, as industrial development by means of native capital advances in India, the demand for scientific training among natives of the country will inevitably increase, and the Government of India would regret any changes which might tend to discourage them from turning their attention to these branches of study. I am to ask for the opinion of the Governor in Council
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject.
your opinion

26. In paragraph 51 (b) of their Report the Commission propose that the Director of Public Instruction should be *ex officio* a member and Vice-Chairman of the Syndicate. I am to enquire whether ^{they}_{he} concur (s) in this proposal, or whether ^{they}_{he} desire (s) to suggest some alternative arrangement, such as that the Vice-Chairman of the Syndicate should be elected for the year, or should be appointed for the same period by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

27. In paragraphs 163 and 164 of their Report the Commission discuss the question of the age limit for matriculation and arrive at the conclusion that on the whole it will be sufficient to fix the minimum limit of age at 15 as has recently been recommended by a committee of the Senate at Calcutta. They consider that this limit should be adopted at all Universities. Their recommendation in favour of a minimum limit of 15 seems to rest to some extent on the ground that if 16 were

adopted, a medical student, whose course of study is necessarily a prolonged one, would not be able to obtain his degree or diploma until he was 23.

28. The Government of India are unable to admit that the convenience of the comparatively small class of medical students should be permitted to override the educational interests of the students at large. And it appears to them that the natural precocity of the Indian youth, the deplorable physical and mental consequences of over-pressure upon young boys, and the dangers attending their premature entry upon collegiate life furnish weighty arguments in favour of fixing the minimum age at which a candidate may present himself for examination at 16 rather than 15. The Commission have shown that if a continuous record of a boy's age is maintained from the time when he first goes to school, there will be little difficulty in guarding against the evasion of the rule. It may be added that the inducement to overstate age with the object of matriculating earlier would be greatly reduced if it were made an absolute rule that any declaration of age for public purposes, express or implied, should, in the case of Government servants, be deemed conclusive, and that no revision of such a declaration should be allowed to be made at a later period for any such purpose as avoiding compulsory retirement from

the service. I am to ask for the opinion of the Governor in Council
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor
 your opinion

on the general question of the minimum age to be adopted and as to the desirability of prohibiting any alteration in the recorded ages of Government servants.

29. In paragraph 78 of the Report the Commission point out that their proposals as to the affiliation of colleges and the recognition of schools will involve a revision of the rules in regard to the admission of private students to University Examinations. In paragraphs 166—68 they examine this question more fully. As regards candidates for matriculation, they suggest the general adoption of the rule in force at Calcutta, which requires every private student to produce a certificate from the Educational Inspector of the circle in which he lives, to the effect that it is reasonably probable that he will pass the University Examination. In the case of the Intermediate examination and the examination for the degree of B.A. or B.Sc. the Commission recom-

mend that private students should be admitted only by an order of the Senate, to be justified by reasons recorded in each case at the time of making the order. The Government of India think it clearly desirable that, so far as the Entrance examination is concerned, some provision should be made for the admission of private students. But they doubt whether it is advisable or convenient to impose on Government Inspectors the duty of testing students, and they are disposed to think that a certificate from the head master of a recognised school of suitable status might be accepted as sufficient. After matriculation students should, as far as possible, receive their training in the colleges of the Universities, and the Government of India agree in thinking that exemptions from this rule should very rarely be allowed. It seems to them, however, that the proposal to refer all such cases to the Senate is somewhat out of proportion to their importance, and is inconsistent with the position which it is proposed to assign to the Syndicate. I am to invite an expression of

the opinion of the Governor in Council
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on these points.
 your opinion

30. The question of introducing or continuing a separate Honours course is one of some difficulty.

Question of an Honours Course. The Commission discuss it in paragraph 173, and recommend, with some hesitation, that there should be no separate course for Honours, but that the examination for the degree of M. A. should be regarded as the Honours examination. In arriving at this conclusion they seem to have been mainly influenced by the fact that the introduction of Honours courses at Calcutta has depreciated the pass degree of B. A. The Commission were, it is understood, of opinion that the Indian colleges do not at present possess the staff and resources requisite to enable them to make adequate arrangements for both Honours men and Pass men. They feared that if the Calcutta system were extended generally, the best teachers in a college would concentrate their efforts on the Honours men, and that the general standard might be lowered in consequence. The advocates of Honours courses are found for the most part among those who favour the early specialization of studies, while the Commission consider that an Indian student is not fit to take up a special subject until he has finished his B.A. course. On the other side it may be said that it is possible to attach too much weight to the alleged depreciation of the Pass degree. The

more that degree declines in value, the more will men resort to the Honours course, and the greater will be the distinction between the ambitious and the inert or indifferent student, which it is the object of all education to accentuate. The suggestion that the M.A. examination should be regarded as the Honours course meets the case only of the small minority who go on to that degree, and the Governor-General in Council sees no reason why the great body of students who do not proceed beyond the B.A. degree should all be included in one and the same category if some of their number desire the opportunity of showing that they have attained a somewhat higher standard. It has been suggested that this legitimate ambition might be satisfied by dividing the B.A. Examination into three classes, the standard of marks demanded for inclusion in the first and second classes being high enough to constitute a real distinction, while the third class would comprise the large number of students who merely qualify for a pass. The highest rank of Honours would still be reserved for the M.A. examination. I am

to ask for the views of ^{the Governor in Council}
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on these questions.
 your views

31. The question of the effect of the Commission's proposals on the financial resources of the Universities and colleges is examined in paragraphs 189—194 of the Report. The Government of India agree in thinking that the changes proposed by the Commission, if carried out in anything approaching entirety, will impose upon the Universities fresh burdens, while at the same time they will probably reduce one of their chief sources of revenue by diminishing the number of students who will pay fees for permission to appear at the Entrance examination. Unless, therefore, the financial position of the Universities can be materially strengthened by raising the fees for examinations, by contributions from colleges towards the cost of advanced teaching, and by assistance from private benefactors or from Government, the prospect of thorough reforms being effected must be indefinitely postponed. I am accordingly to ask for a full expression of the opinion of ^{the Governor in Council}
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (i) as to the possibility of your opinion
 raising the fees for examination, (ii) as to the likelihood of substantial contributions towards the advancement of higher education being forthcoming from private sources, (iii) as to the extent to which aid

can properly be given by Government; the form which it should take, whether that of a direct subsidy, of lending the services of Professors, or of providing equipment; and as to the measure of control which Government should exercise in each of these cases.

32. In the foregoing paragraphs only those recommendations of the Commission have been discussed which the Government of India feel some hesitation about accepting in their entirety, or which, either from their intrinsic importance, or because of the special attention which they have attracted, it seemed undesirable to pass over in silence. Of those that have not been noticed, while some are definite proposals for reform, many are counsels which will no doubt carry that weight with the Universities to which the distinguished qualifications of their authors, and the special attention which they have given to the subject, entitle them. It is enough to say here that they have the general approval and support of the Government of India. There are certain points special to particular provinces with which it has not been thought desirable to encumber this letter; and on these Local Governments concerned will be separately addressed.

33. I am now to invite ^{the Governor in Council} the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor
your opinion
upon the various points that have been raised in the present letter,
as well as upon the general recommendations of the Commission,
in so far as these appear to ^{His Excellency in Council}
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor
you
to call for separate or special notice.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Govr., U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

L. M. THORNTON,
Secy. to Govt., United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 6.

SATURDAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1902.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair*.

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

MR. JENNINGS.

MR. de la FOSSE.

MR. COX.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PANDIT
ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SYED
AMJAD ALI.

76. The Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate, held, respectively, on the 1st and 3rd and 22nd November, 1902, were confirmed, after amendments as follow :—

- (i) (On a *motion* by Mr. Jennings.) With the addition which was passed at the adjourned Meeting of Monday, the 3rd November, 1902, *viz* :—

That bye-law No. 42 (4) (a) be altered to read thus—

- (a) *That in the M.A. English Examination there be seven papers set on the prescribed course, and, as an eighth, an Essay ;*

That in the vivâ voce test, the passages used be "unseen" passages.

- (ii) (On a *motion* by Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya.) That Resolutions Nos. 64, 67 and 70 of the Syndicate, dated 22nd November, 1902, were arrived at by a majority.

77. The Registrar placed before the Meeting a petition by the students of the final LL.B. class of the Muir Central College, for permission to appear at the LL.B. Examination in March, 1903.

It was *resolved* that the question be referred to the Faculty of Law, and that the President be asked to authorize the convening of a Meeting of the Faculty, on a date in January, for considering the petition.

78. Mr. Cox proposed that, in future, graduates of the Allahabad University be not allowed to appear at the M.A. Examination, in Mathematics or Physics, of the Calcutta University.

It was *resolved* that consideration of the proposal by Mr. Cox be postponed until the Annual Meeting in March next, and that in the meantime permission to appear be withheld.

79. Mr. Cox proposed that Examiners in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations, shall be selected, for the approval of the Syndicate, by the respective Boards of Examiners.

It was *resolved* that consideration of this proposal by Mr. Cox be deferred until the Annual Meeting in March next.

80. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 142, dated the 5th April, 1902, the Registrar reported,—

- (i) That as no Latin Paper was forthcoming from the Examiner first appointed, a new Examiner was nominated by the Board ;
- (ii) The rejection by the Board of Examiners of a Paper in Arabic, and the nomination of a new Examiner to set a paper :

And asked the Syndicate to sanction the two nominations.

It was *resolved* that the two nominations referred to be sanctioned.

81. The Registrar reported for confirmation Resolution No. 3 of the Faculty of Arts, dated 31st October, 1902:

(*Resolution No. 3, Faculty of Arts, 31st October, 1902.*)

3. With reference to Resolution No. 23 of the Meeting of the Faculty of Arts, held on the 4th March, 1902, the Meeting considered the following proposals by Mr. Knox Johnson (*vide* Appendix B). With reference to para. 3 of the proposals.

It was *resolved*—

That History, now placed in Group III of the studies of the B.A. Degree, may be taken as an alternative to the special section of English in Group I; remaining in Group III for those candidates only who do not offer it in Group I; and that this Resolution be reported to the Syndicate.

It was *resolved*,—

- (i) That Resolution No. 3, of the Faculty of Arts, dated 31st of October, 1902, be confirmed;
- (ii) That the said Resolution be sent on to the Senate in the form in which the Regulation will appear;
- (iii) That Mr. Jennings be asked to formulate the Resolution as a Regulation to be laid before the Senate for sanction.

82. The Registrar reported Resolution No. 4 of the Faculty of Arts, dated 31st October, 1902:

(*Resolution No. 4, Faculty of Arts, 31st October, 1902.*)

4. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 126, dated 7th March, 1902, the Faculty received for consideration a proposed Course in History, for the new Matriculation Examination (*vide* Appendix).

It was *resolved* that for Lethbridge's 'Indian History' there be substituted De la Fosse's 'History of India for High Schools' (Macmillan), and that, with this modification, the Course be accepted and a report be made to the Syndicate.

APPENDIX.

Candidates will be required to show in the paper on History a knowledge of the Geography related thereto.

One question on Map drawing will be included in the Question-paper in Geography.

History : 'The Empire—A History of Britain and the British People' (Nelson & Son, London : 2s. 6d.)

De la Fosse : 'History of India for High Schools' (Macmillan).

Lee-Warner : 'Citizen of India.'

Geography : W. H. Arden Wood, 'General Geography.'

Further Course in History.

Either (a)—'The Reign of Queen Victoria,' H. J. Rose (Blackie & Son),

or (b)—'Akbar' (Rulers of India Series).

It was *resolved* that the course in History for the new Matriculation Examination be approved.

83. The Registrar read letter, dated 26th November, 1902, from the Secretary to the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, enquiring whether candidates for Examination in the Vernacular languages, being members of the European Staff of the Railway and serving between Buxar and Cawnpore, could be examined at Allahabad by the University; and, if not, under what arrangements, and when, could such examination be conducted, the Company being willing to pay a fee of Rs.16 per each Examination.

It was *resolved* that the Registrar be instructed to correspond with the Secretary to the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, pointing out how the object of the Company might be attained by the adoption of those portions of Regulation No. 59 of the Regulations in Arts which refer to the Examinations in Urdu and Hindi.

84. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 53, dated 3rd November, 1902, the Registrar reported that the

Principal, Muir Central College, being unable to dispense with the services of Babu Basant Kumar Mukerji before the 15th December, the Registrar had arranged for the continuance of office work by Babu Charu Chandar Ghose until the 15th instant (inclusive).

It was *resolved* that the Report by the Registrar be recorded.

85. The Registrar placed before the Meeting an application from certain students of the Cawnpore District School, whose attendances are short of the required percentage of 75, to be allowed to appear at the forthcoming Entrance Examination.

It was *resolved* that the students referred to be allowed to appear at the forthcoming Entrance Examination.

86. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 75, dated the 22nd November, 1902, Mr. Cox called the attention of the Syndicate to the recommendation of the Universities Commission that affiliation should only be granted to Colleges in certain specified subjects; and to the statement by the Government of India in its Circular letter, that it "regards the suggestion that affiliation should be granted only in specified courses as specially valuable."

Mr. Cox proposed that lecturers in the different Colleges should be licensed by the University to lecture on specified subjects up to the B.A. or M.A. standard. This license would apply only to the individual lecturer and the specified subject. No candidate would be allowed to present himself for examination in any subject without a certificate of attendance on a course of lectures by a licensed lecturer.

After some discussion, further consideration of the question was postponed.

87. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 54, dated 3rd November, 1902, the Meeting received the recommendations of the Finance Committee on the question of pay, and a scheme for pensions, to the second and third clerks of the Registrar's Office.

It was *resolved*,—

- (i) That the pay of the second Clerk of the Registrar's Office be Rs.60 *per mensem*, rising by an annual increment of Rs.5, to a *maximum* of Rs.80 *per mensem* ;
- (ii) That the pay of the third Clerk be Rs.30 *per mensem*, rising by an annual increment of Rs.2-8, to a *maximum* of Rs.50 *per mensem* ;
- (iii) That in making these appointments preference be given to Graduates of the University of Allahabad ;
- (iv) That the question of pensions to the clerks now mentioned be postponed until it be known how the proposals of the Universities Commission will affect this University financially.

G. E. KNOX,

Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX B.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE ;

November 14th, 1901.

DEAR SIR,

WITH reference to my proposals, the consideration of which was postponed from the November Faculty meeting, I shall ask the permission of the Faculty to withdraw motion ii, and to move motion i with a necessary alteration of form. I also wish to move two additional motions, which I should be much obliged if you would place on the *Agenda* paper. The three would stand thus :

That the Faculty report to the Syndicate as follows :

1. The Faculty is of opinion that the compulsory English Course laid down for the B.A. Degree is too literary in character. This Course, in the opinion of the Faculty, should offer fewer difficulties, and be more representative of modern English than at present. On the other hand, it might with advantage be somewhat greater in extent. The Faculty is of opinion that the greater part should be selected from the best and most classical writers of idiomatic English prose, as written and spoken in our own day. Writers should be avoided whose language is wayward or extravagant, that is, remote from the idiomatic centre. Such poetry as may be included should be of small amount in proportion to the whole, simple and modern in style, and, so far as possible, of explicable and communicable interest. The Faculty, nevertheless, does not object to the reading of one play of Shakespeare in each two-year Course. But with this exception, English which is in any degree obsolete, historical grammar, and literary history, do not appear appropriate subjects of study for these students.

2. That in the general section of the examination in English for the B.A. Degree, the marks assigned for the Essay paper should not exceed one-fourth of the total marks in that section.

3. That the subject of History, now placed in Group III of the studies for the B.A. degree, might with advantage be transferred from that Group into Group I, as an alternative to the "special" section of the English Course. The Faculty considers that the equivalent historical study, although slight, would not be inferior to a literary course, either as a means to the knowledge of English, or as an exercise and instrument of more general culture.

I am,

SIR,

Yours truly,

(Sd.) W. KNOX JOHNSON.

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MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 7.

SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1903.

Members Present:

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE, *in the chair*.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA	MR. de la FOSSE.
RAM BHATTACHARYA.	PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.
MR. JENNINGS.	

88. THE Minutes of the Syndicate meeting held on the 6th December, 1902, were confirmed.

89. Contingent and other bills for the months of October, November and December, 1902, were passed (*vide* Appendix A).

90. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 81 (*iii*), dated 6th December, 1902, the Registrar placed before the meeting the following draft Resolution proposed by Mr. Jennings. (*Vide* Appendix B.)

It was *resolved* that the following proposal be sent on to the Senate for consideration at the Annual Meeting on the 2nd March next, *viz*:—

That for the present Regulation No. 29 of the Regulations in Arts, the following be substituted, *viz*:—

29. Every candidate for the B.A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches now recognised are—

(GROUP I).

English (comprising a practical knowledge of English and *either* English Literature, or History as in Group III.

(GROUP II).

Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, or Arabic with Persian, Sanskrit, Mathematics.

(GROUP III).

Philosophy, Political Economy, History.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I : (b) A subject in Group II : and (c) A third subject, either from Group II or from Group III.

A candidate who offers History under Group I, is not allowed to take up History under Group III.

91. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 56, dated the 3rd of November, 1902, the Registrar placed before the meeting reply letter No. 337, dated the 3rd of December, 1902, from the Private Secretary to H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, on the subject of affiliation of the Allahabad Christian College. (*Vide Appendix C.*)

It was *resolved* that the Registrar be instructed to acquire the information called for, and to report to the Syndicate.

92. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 47, dated the 1st of November, 1902, the Registrar placed before the meeting G. O. No. ⁷⁰⁹~~XV-385A-III~~, dated the 9th of December, 1902, on the subject of recognition of hostels and boarding-houses. (*Vide Appendix D.*)

It was *resolved* that a committee, consisting of the Principals of the Muir Central College, the M. A.-O. College, the Canning College, and the Agra College, the Director of Public Instruction, Pandit Sundar Lal and Mr. de la Fosse, be appointed to draft rules for the recognition of hostels: and that Mr. de la Fosse be convener.

93. The Registrar reported the fees-collection on account of the ensuing Entrance and School Final-Examinations. (*Vide* Appendix E.)

It was *resolved* that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee for consideration.

94. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 87 (*i*), (*ii*), dated 6th December 1902, and for the purpose of annual audit of University accounts, the Registrar asked for a ruling fixing the date from which the progressive pay of the Second and Third Clerks of the Registrar's office shall begin to take effect—the Civil Service Regulations requiring that the *minimum* pay of an appointment be drawn for one year from date of promotion before the first annual increment be allowed.

It was *resolved* that the progressive pay of the Second and Third Clerks shall begin to take effect from the 1st January, 1903.

95. The Registrar placed before the meeting an application from Mr. Shyam Lal, M.A., Deputy Collector (on leave), for permission to appear at the LL.B. Examination, he having attended law lectures for over one year *before* taking the B.A. Degree, and for one year *after* graduating, instead of having prosecuted the course of study for *two years after* graduating, as required by Regulation No. 2 of the Regulations in Law.

It was *resolved* that the applicant be informed that under the Regulations the permission sought cannot be granted.

96. The Registrar read a letter from the Honorary Secretary, N.-W. P. Club, notifying that the Club intends paying off the present Debenture Loan of 7 per cent., on or before the 1st of March, 1903.

It was *resolved* that further consideration of the matter be postponed till an adjourned meeting on Wednesday next, the 14th current.

97. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 9 (i), dated 2nd August, 1902, and 84, dated 6th December, 1902, the Registrar asked the Syndicate to sanction a *bonus* to the late Head Clerk, Babu Charu Chandra Ghose, of Rs.100 for work continued in the Registrar's Office from the 1st to the 14th December 1902, the Babu being then no longer borne on the Clerical Staff.

It was *resolved* that the *bonus* be granted.

98. The Registrar reported the announcement, by Mr. C. B. Andrews, of the death of Mr. C. A. Andrews, late Principal of the Meerut College.

It was *resolved* that an expression of the Syndicate's regret at the death of Mr. Andrews, and of its sympathy with his family in its bereavement, be conveyed to Mr. C. B. Andrews.

99. The Registrar read an application by the Officiating Principal, Christ-Church College, on behalf of two students, for permission to appear at the coming B. A. and Intermediate Examinations respectively, in spite of the fact that their attendance falls slightly short of the 15 *per cent.* required by the University.

It was *resolved* that the Principal's application be granted.

100. The Registrar read a letter from the Principal of Queen's College proposing the employing of Mr. Bacon to conduct the oral test of the School Final forthcoming Examination.

It was *resolved* that the Principal's request be sanctioned.

101. With reference to rule No. 50 of the Rules of the University, the meeting proceeded to fix the date of the Syndicate meeting to consider and deal with the questions to be brought before the next Annual Meeting of the Senate.

It was *resolved* that the Vice-Chancellor be asked to authorise the Registrar to convene a meeting of the Syndicate for the purpose mentioned, for Saturday, the 24th current, the hour to be fixed for the meeting being left to the Vice-Chancellor.

102. It was *resolved* that the present meeting do adjourn to 5 P.M. of Wednesday, the 14th current, to pass the list of candidates successful in the LL.B. Examination, 1902, on the Report of the Examiners; and to consider the letter from the Honorary Secretary of the N.-W. P. Club, aforementioned.

G. THIBAUT,

Chairman.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

*Contingent and other bills for the months of October,
November and December 1902.*

Month and date.	Details of Expenditure.			Amount.
1902.	CONTINGENT BILLS.			
				Rs. a. p.
October 2nd...	By bill paid	Hot weather Establishment for September, 1902	...	8 0 0
"	"	Clock-maker	...	1 0 0
"	"	Lamp-oil	...	0 8 0
"	"	Proprietor, <i>Statesman and Friend of India</i> (advertisement for Head Clerk)	...	5 13 0
"	"	Money-order Commission	...	0 2 0
" 17th...	"	Coolie hire	...	0 1 0
" 28th...	"	Do.	...	0 2 6
" 29th...	"	<i>Daftri's</i> account	...	0 5 6
"	"	Messrs. G. P. Varma and Brother's Press (advertisement of Convocation)	...	8 0 0
"	"	Money-order Commission	...	0 2 0
"	"	Manager, <i>Pioneer</i> Press (advertisement of Convocation)	...	8 0 0
Total			...	32 2 0
November 1st,	By bill paid	Hot weather Establishment for October, 1902	...	4 8 0
"	"	Clock-maker	...	1 0 0
" 4th...	"	Lamp-oil	...	0 8 0
"	"	Honorary Secretary, Mayo Hall, for chairs, etc., (Convocation)	...	12 3 0
" 15th...	"	<i>Ekka</i> , coolie and <i>thela</i> hire, etc. (Convocation)	...	4 6 6
" 18th...	"	Tahsildar for Shamiana (Convocation)	...	10 0 0
"	"	<i>Ekka</i> hire for urgent work	...	0 6 6

1902.

Rs. a. p.

November 19th...	By bill paid for receipt stamp for receipt No. 37	...	...	0	1	0
" "	Coolie hire	...	...	0	1	6
" 21st ...	12 balls twine	...	...	6	8	0
" "	6 bottles of methylated spirits...	...	...	3	12	0
" "	<i>Indian Daily Telegraph</i> (advertisement of Convocation)	...	...	4	6	0
" "	Money-Order Commission	...	...	0	1	0
" "	Superintendent, Government Stationery, Calcutta	...	...	51	14	9
" "	Money-order Commission	...	...	0	10	0
" "	East Indian Railway freight of box of stationery	...	...	3	12	0
" "	<i>Daftri's</i> account	...	...	0	6	0
" "	Superintendent, Government Press, for 8 copies of <i>Gazette</i>	...	...	4	0	0
Total				108	8	3

December 1st, By bill paid Contingent expenses for LL.B.

	Examination for 1902	...	...	7	6	0
" "	Clock-maker for November, 1902	...	...	1	0	0
" "	Lamp-oil ditto	...	...	0	8	0
" 2nd "	<i>Pioneer</i> Press for a copy of <i>Pioneer</i>	...	...	0	8	0
" 8th... "	<i>Ehka</i> hire for urgent work (3rd to 8th December, 1902)	...	...	1	6	6
" 9th... "	Postage on confidential parcels and one letter	...	...	1	0	6
" 13th... "	Cost of a tin of kerosine oil	...	...	3	8	0
" 17th... "	for a receipt stamp for receipt No. 51	...	...	0	1	0
" 22nd "	East Indian Railway freight for answer-books	...	...	2	2	0
" 23rd "	<i>Daftri's</i> account	...	...	0	14	6
Total				18	6	6

1902.

OTHER BILLS.

October 2nd...	By bill paid Service Postage Stamps	...	100	0	0
" ... "	<i>Pioneer</i> Press for miscellaneous printing for September, 1901, to August, 1902	...	3,004	0	0
" ... "	Do. for printing answer-books (September, 1901, to August, 1902)...	...	1,325	0	0

1902.				Rs. a. p.
October 2nd...	By bill paid	Pioneer Press	for transit charges (September, 1901, to August, 1902)...	46 15 6
"	"	Do.	for advertisements (September, 1901, to August 1902)...	5 12 0
" 22nd...	"	Principal, Queen's College,	for centre examination expenses	14 9 0
November 12th	"	Bank of Bengal	for renewal of G. P. Note Reserve Fund ...	1 0 0
" 17th ...	"	Service Postage Stamps	...	50 0 0
December 12th	"	Do. do.	...	50 0 0
"	"	Government Press	for diplomas,	67 18 3
"	"	Mr. Venis	for travelling allowance	20 0 0
" 23rd	"	Cost of 25 Bank cheques	...	1 9 0

APPENDIX B.

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE,

December 19th, 1902.

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

DEAR SIR,

In accordance with Resolution No. 81 of the Syndicate Meeting of December 6th, I propose to lay the following draft of a resolution before the Syndicate at its next meeting :—

That the following footnote be added to Regulation in Arts 29 [*or to Bye-law of the Syndicate 42 (3)*] :—

The English portion of the B. A. examination [Group I—*see Regulation in Arts 29*] being at present divided [*see Bye-law of the Syndicate 42 (3)*] into two sections, *viz.*, (i) General English [Unseen Passages with Grammar, Composition, and Colloquial, *in all 2 papers, and a viva voce examination*], and (ii) Special English [Literature, *2 papers*]*—*whilst this arrangement continues candidates are permitted to offer, in place of the Special English section [*2 papers*], History [*2 papers*] as in Group III ; provided that candidates offering History in place of the Special English section of Group I shall still be required, in accordance with Regulation in Arts 29, to offer two further subjects, in addition to the subjects thus comprised in Group I (“ Political Science with History ” is not for this purpose reckoned as a subject distinct from “ History.”)

I beg to suggest that since the proposed footnote is a development of Bye-law of the Syndicate 42(3)—which is itself a development of Regulation in Arts 29 (a fact successfully disguised by the present arrangement of the Calendar, in which the Bye-laws appear before the Regulations)—it should be printed below the Bye-law rather than below the Regulation ; but that since a distinct change of policy is involved, the sanction of the Senate to the addition of a note to this effect be sought.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. JENNINGS.

APPENDIX C.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

No. 337 OF 1902.

FROM

H. G. S. TYLER, Esq., I.C.S.,
Private Secy. to H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor,
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,
UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,
ALLAHABAD.

Dated Allahabad, the 8th of December, 1902.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. $\frac{G}{585}$, dated the 2nd instant, requesting His Honor the Chancellor's sanction to the affiliation of the Allahabad Christian College, to the University of Allahabad, in Arts up to the Intermediate Examination, under Rule 65 of the Rules of the University.

2. In reply I am to say that His Honor has recently visited the College, and finds that since the land on the Jumna was made over to the Mission, before the mutiny, nothing has been done towards improving the buildings, towards building hostels, and towards providing equipment. The institution has in short been conducted as a missionary and not as an educational enterprise.

Matters may have changed lately, but before according sanction to the affiliation, His Honor would wish to be satisfied that the authorities of the College have made provision for supplying hostels, for better equipment, and for better buildings.

He also wishes to know the provision which has been made for the instruction of the students, and whether it is in contemplation, within a reasonable time, to apply for affiliation in the Faculty of Science. Second grade colleges, in his opinion, should provide for scientific teaching.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. G. S. TYLER, I.C.S.,

Private Secretary.

APPENDIX D.

No. $\frac{709}{XV-385A-11}$ of 1902.

FROM

H. D. GRIFFIN, Esq.,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,

To

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Allahabad, 9th December, 1902.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{G}{554}$ of 7th November, 1902, forwarding a copy of the Resolutions of the Syndicate on the recommendations of the Educational Conference on the subject of hostels and boarding-houses. While they are prepared to give effect to recommendations Nos. (1) and (3), the Syndicate consider that recommendation No. (2) requires modification.

Educational
Department.

2. I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the suggestion of the Syndicate that a list of hostels deserving of recognition should be drawn up, and that only those hostels should be recognised in which they are satisfied that proper provisions are made for the board, lodging and moral discipline of the students resorting to them. I am therefore to ask that the Syndicate may be moved to appoint a committee to frame rules for the recognition of hostels. I am to say that one of the conditions of recognition might, as suggested by the Universities Commission in paragraph 62 of their Report, be that the hostel should be under the control of the Principal of the College to which the hostel is attached.

3. I am to add that the Government will require as a condition from all applicants for grants-in-aid for building hostels, that the managers abide by the rules framed by the Syndicate.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. D. GRIFFIN,

Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the amount of fees received for the Entrance, School Final and Special Vernacular Examinations of 1902 and 1903.

No.	Name of Examination.	1902.		1903.		REMARKS.
		No. of candidates.	Fees received.	No. of candidates.	Fees received.	
			Rs.		Rs.	
1	Entrance School candidates at Rs.10 each.	1,259	12,590	1,164	11,640	95 candidates less, or Rs.950 less.
2	Entrance Private candidates at Rs.16 each.	280	4,480	229	3,664	51 " " Rs.816 less.
3	School Final at Rs.10 each ...	435	4,350	463	4,630	28 " more or Rs.280 more.
4	Special Vernacular at Rs.2 each.	129	258	163	326	34 " " Rs.68 more.
	TOTAL ...	...	21,678	...	20,260	or Rs.1418 less for 1903 as compared with 1902.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 8.

(Adjourned Meeting.)

THE 14TH JANUARY, 1903.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	MR. JENNINGS. PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.
Mr. de la Fosse.	

103. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 60, dated the 10th January, 1903—

The following list of Candidates successful in the LL.B. Examination, 1902, was passed (*vide Appendix*).

104. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 96, dated the 10th January, 1903, the Meeting considered the letter, dated the 27th of December, 1903, from the Honorary Secretary, N.-W. P. Club.

It was *resolved*—

(i) That the Honorary Secretary be informed that the Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, is instructed to take payment of the principal and interest due, and to hold the same on behalf of the University until further instructions:

(ii) That the Agent of the Bank be so instructed:

(iii) That a Sub-committee, consisting of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Mr. Conlan and Mr. de la Fosse, be appointed to deal with the matter finally and to report to the Syndicate.

105. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 161, dated the 10th January, 1903.

It was *resolved* that the Registrar be instructed to convene a meeting of the Syndicate for 6 p.m. of Saturday, the 24th current, to consider and deal with the questions to be brought before the Senate at the Annual Meeting to be held on the 2nd March 1903.

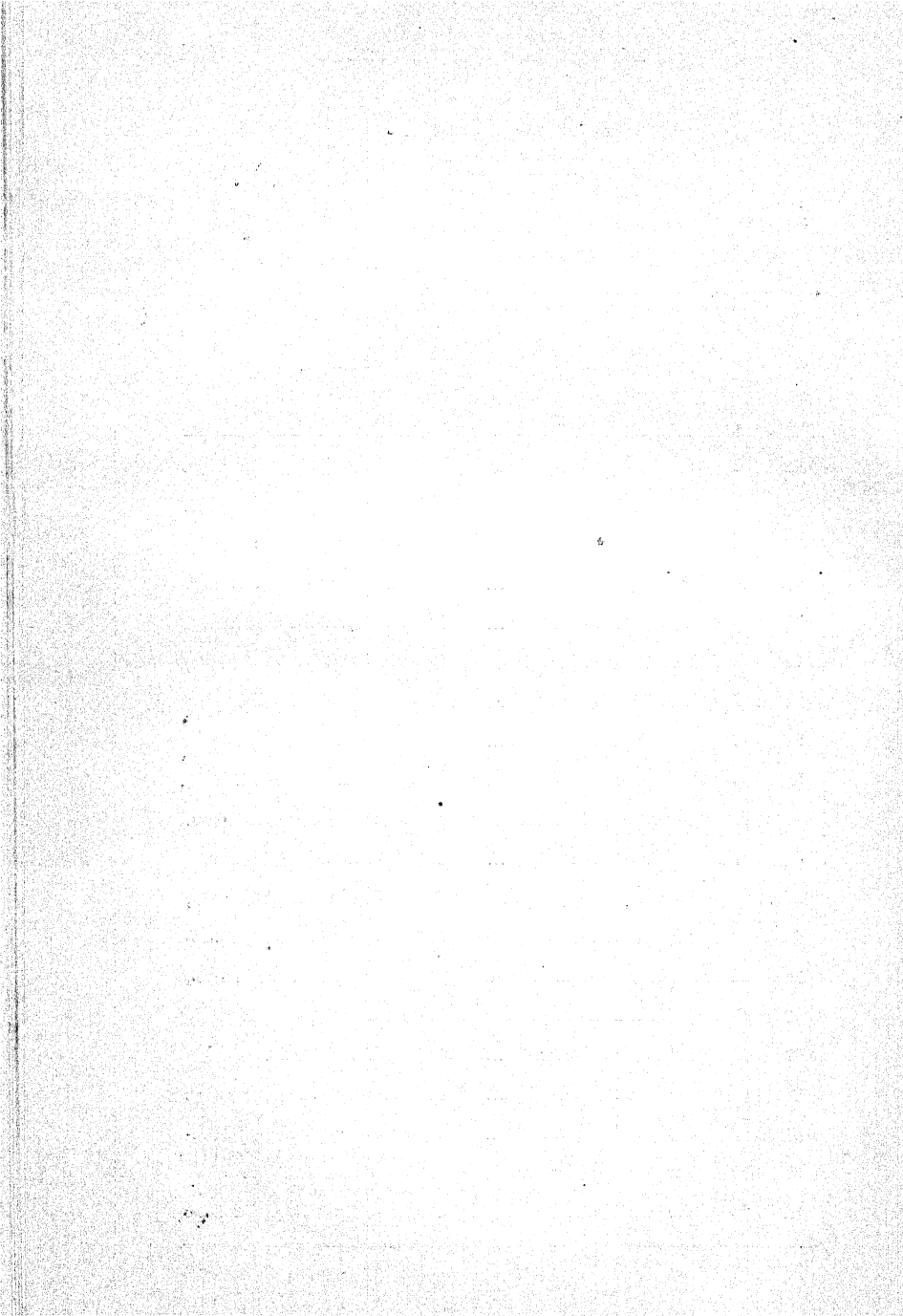
G. E. KNOX,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX.

List of candidates successful in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in November, 1902.

Roll No.	Number in order of merit.	Name of candidate.	Passed in class.	Name of College.
48	1	Jitindra Nath Roy ...	I	Canning College, Lucknow.
39	2	Keshava Balkrishna Pal-sole.	I	Govt. College, Jubbulpore.
37	3	Syed Fazlur Rahman ...	I	Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.
44	4	Ganga Charan Nigam ...	II	Canning College, Lucknow.
35	5	Triloki Nath ...	II	Bareilly College, Bareilly.
18	6	Hari Sheoram Munji ...	II	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
31	7	Triloki Nath Gour ...	II	Do. do.
24	8	O. M. Chiene ...	II	Do. do.
20	9	Jhuman Lall ...	II	Do. do.
43	10	Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava.	II	Canning College, Lucknow.
53	11	Shyama Charan ...	II	Meerut College, Meerut.
17	12 {	Hanuman Prasad Varma	II	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
40		Mukund Madho Golwalkar	II	Government College, Jubbulpore.
30	14	Syed Muhammad Kazim	II	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
3	15	Hari Nath Pande (Chaturvedi).	II	Agra College, Agra.
7	16	Yamini Kant Dhar ...	II	Do do.
34	17 {	Saradapado Mukerji ...	II	Bareilly College, Bareilly.
47		Harbilas Bhargava ...	II	Canning College, Lucknow.
1	19	Barey Lal Srivastava ...	II	Agra College, Agra.
32	20	Maharaj Narain Chaudhri	II	Bareilly College, Bareilly.



MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 2.

SATURDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 1903.

Members Present :

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT, *in the Chair*.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BURKITT.	THE HON'BLE PUNDIT MADAN
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AIKMAN.	MOHAN MALAVIYA.
DR. S. C. BANERJI.	PUNDIT SUNDAR LAL.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE	
BANERJI.	

V.—THE Minutes of the meeting of the Faculty of Law held on the 20th August, 1902, were confirmed.

VI.—With reference to Resolution of the Syndicate No. 77, dated 6th December, 1902, the meeting considered a petition by the students of the Final LL.B. class of the Muir Central College, for permission to appear at the LL.B. Examination in March, 1903 (*vide* Appendix).

It was *resolved*—

(i) That the Faculty recommend to the Syndicate that, as a special case, the permission asked for be given, provided that not less than sixty lectures, out of eighty, shall have been attended, both morning and evening lectures being taken into account :

(ii) That the Faculty recommend to the Syndicate that it be suggested to the Principals of Law Colleges that, as the LL.B. Examination will now be in March, it is desirable that the Law School session commence, in each college, at the beginning of April.

(iii) It was further *resolved* that the LL.B. Examination for 1903 be held on the 25th March and following days, at 7 A.M., and that the Hon'ble the President of the Faculty be requested to nominate Examiners.

T. CONLAN,

President.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX.

To

THE PRINCIPAL,
MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE,
Allahabad.

SIR,

WE, the students of the final LL.B. class of the Muir Central College, beg to lay the following petition before you for your kind consideration.

1. That the date of the LL.B. Examination having been changed from November to March, we who belong to the transition period shall be placed under serious disadvantages if we are not permitted to appear at the coming LL.B. Examination in March, 1903.

2. That we took our degree before March, 1901, and thus we shall have completed two academical years by March, 1903.

3. That the students of the other colleges who took their degree with us have been qualified to appear at the LL.B. Examination of March, 1903; and some of them are qualified to appear even at the LL.B. Examination of November, 1902. So some of them will have two opportunities of appearing at the LL.B. Examination, while we to our great loss shall not have one.

4. That we enjoy the benefit of hearing nine lectures a week, delivered by three learned professors—an advantage not enjoyed by students of other colleges, who have been permitted to appear at the LL.B. Examination at an earlier date than we.

5. That those who joined the Law Class in November, 1902, will also be qualified to appear with us at the LL.B. Examination of March, 1904, which means that we have lost one year and derived no advantage by taking our degree and joining the Law Class one year earlier than these students.

6. That the University has prescribed a minimum course of 80 lectures in a year, and requires attendance at 75 per cent. of the lectures delivered,

7. That if all the lectures actually delivered in the Muir Central College by the three different lecturers be taken into account, it is probable that no less than 80 lectures will have been delivered in that College by the end of February 1903.

The circumstances mentioned above will, we believe, show that in spite of the advantages enjoyed in Muir Central College by reason of the superior training and a far longer course of lectures delivered there, we are going to lose one year through no fault of ours.

Therefore we humbly and respectfully pray that you will be kind enough to declare us qualified and entitled to appear at the LL.B. Examination of 1903 and subsequent years.

We beg to remain,

SIR,

Your most obedient students of the
final LL.B. class, M. C. College.

ALLAHABAD :

Dated 13th November, 1902. }

The case of these students is in my opinion a hard one, and a reference to the Syndicate is desirable. The difficulty may probably be got over by taking into account both the morning and the evening lectures, and as I believe they do so in other colleges, there is no reason why the same course should not be adopted here.

S. C. BANARJI.

13-11-1902.

I agree with Dr. Satish.

S. K. HUSAIN.

14-11-1902.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 9.

THE 24TH JANUARY, 1903.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	MR. JENNINGS.
MR. de la FOSSE.	PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.	MR. COX.

106. The Minutes of the meetings held on the 10th and 14th January, 1903, were confirmed.

107. With reference to Rule No. 50 of the Rules of the University, and to Syndicate Resolution No. 101, dated the 10th January, 1903, the meeting considered and dealt with the Agenda for the Annual Meeting of the Senate, to be held on the 2nd March, 1903.

It was *resolved* that the Agenda, as now amended by the Syndicate, be issued (*vide* Senate Agenda Notice for meeting 2nd March, 1903).

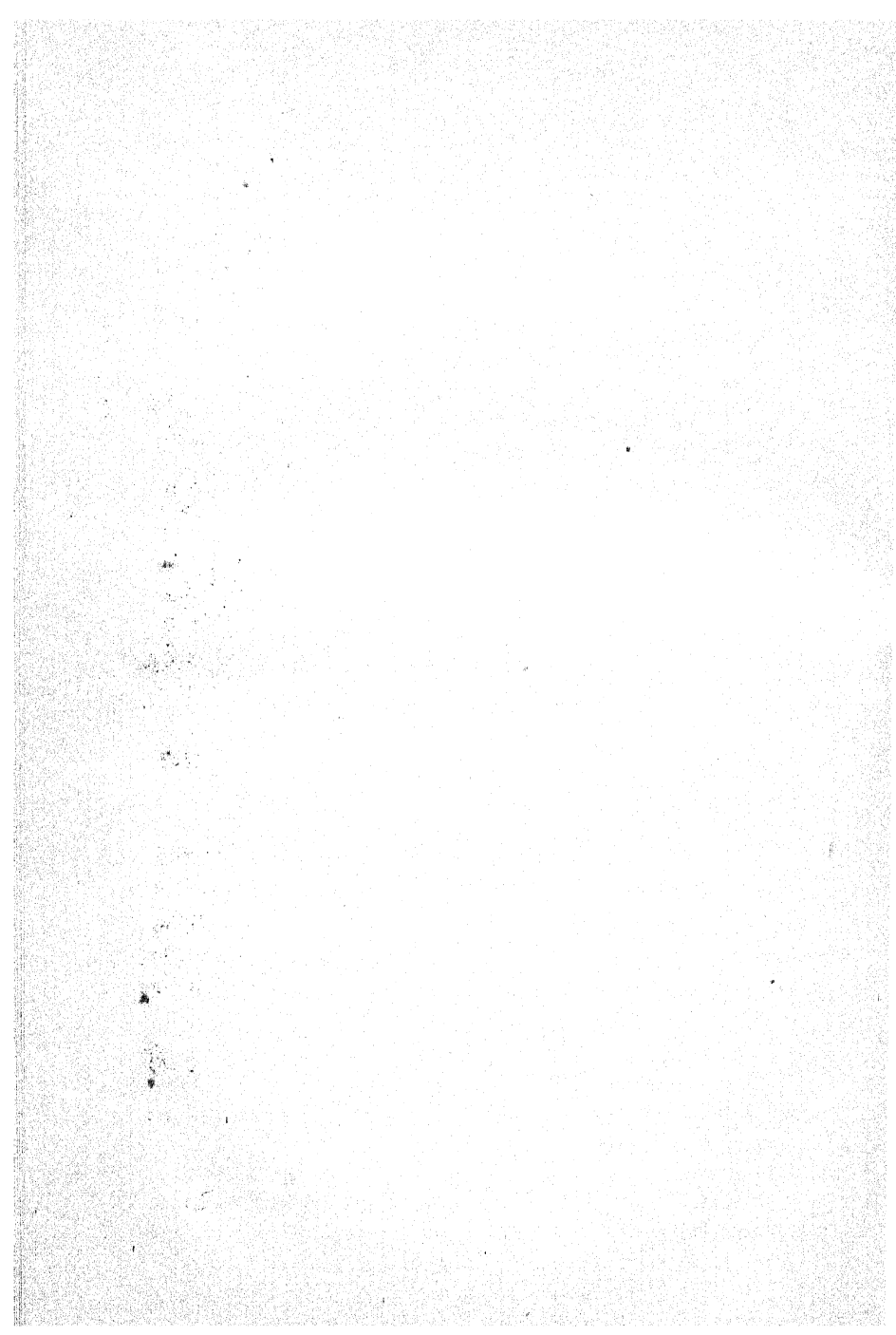
108. The Registrar placed before the meeting the Minutes of the meeting of the Faculty of Law held on the 17th instant.

It was *resolved* that the Minutes of the meeting of the Faculty of Law, dated the 17th January, 1903, be accepted.

109. The Registrar reported nominations by the President of the Faculty of Law, of Examiners for the LL.B. Examination to be held on 25th March next, and following days.

It was *resolved* that the nominations by the President of the Faculty of Law be accepted.

G. E. KNOX,
Vice-Chancellor.



MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 10.

SATURDAY, THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1903.

Members Present :

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

MR. de la FOSSE.

PRINCIPAL, M. C. COLLEGE.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PANDIT
ADITYARAM BHATTACHARYA.

THE HON'BLE MR. CONLAN, C. I. E.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

MR. JENNINGS.

MR. COX.

110. The Minutes of the Meetings held on the 24th January, 1903, were confirmed.

111. The Registrar reported that Roll No. 48, Jitendra Nath Roy, of the Canning College, Lucknow, stands first in order of merit, in the 1st class, LL. B. Examination, 1902, having obtained 522, or 65 *per cent.*, out of a possible 800 marks; and is thus eligible for the Lumsden Gold Medal for 1902.

It was *resolved* that the Lumsden Gold Medal for 1902 be awarded to Roll No. 48, Jitendra Nath Roy, of the Canning College.

112. Bills for remuneration of Examiners in the LL.B. Examination, 1902 (*vide* Appendix A) were passed.

113. The Meeting considered letter No. G/3897, dated the 23rd January, 1903, from the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (*vide* Appendix B).

It was *resolved* that the Syndicate recommend to the Senate the addition of the following foot-note to each of the Regulations Nos. 10, 20 and 35 of the Regulations in Arts, *viz* :—

Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Principals of Government, Aided or other recognized Colleges to candidates, till ten days before the Examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Candidates from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the Examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.

114. The Registrar placed before the Meeting an application forwarded by the Principal, Meerut College, for refund of Entrance Examination fee to the guardian of Mitter Sen Jain, who died before the date of the Examination.

It was *resolved* that the Examination-fee be refunded.

115. The Meeting considered an application by Hamid Hasan Khan, 2nd Year Class, Queen's College, Benares, forwarded by the Principal.

It was *resolved* that permission to the applicant to appear at the ensuing Intermediate Examination be given, provided that the Examination-fee be sent in at once, and that the required 75 *per cent.* attendance be completed before the date of the Examination.

116. The Meeting considered an application by Har Nath Sahay, 2nd Year Class, Queen's College, Benares, forwarded by the Principal.

It was *resolved* that permission to the applicant to appear at the ensuing Intermediate Examination be given, provided

that the Examination-fee be sent in at once, and that the required 75 *per cent.* attendance be made up before the date of the Examination.

117. The Registrar read a letter from Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., resigning his University Fellowship; and reported that in consequence of this resignation, the number of vacancies in elective Fellowships is reduced to *one* only.

It was *resolved* that the letter of Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna be recorded: and that the Registrar be instructed to convey to the pandit an expression of the deep regret of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate with reference both to the cause of resignation and to the loss by the University of the learned pandit's services.

118. The Meeting considered an application on behalf of Mumtaz Ullah, 2nd Year Class, M. A.-O. College, by the Principal.

It was *resolved* that permission to Mumtaz Ullah to appear at the ensuing Intermediate Examination be given, provided that the Examination-fee be sent in at once, and that the required 75 *per cent.* attendance be made up before the date of Examination.

119. The Meeting considered an application by Syiad Zulfikar Hosain, 4th Year Class, M. A.-O. College, forwarded and recommended by the Principal.

It was *resolved* that permission be given to the applicant to appear at the ensuing B.A. Examination, provided that the Examination-fee be sent in at once, and that the required 75 *per cent.* attendance be made up before the date of Examination.

120. The Meeting considered an application by Syad Ahmad Hosain, student, 4th Year Class, M. A.-O. College, recommended by the Principal.

It was *resolved* that permission be given to the applicant to appear at the ensuing B.A. Examination, provided that the Examination-fee be sent in at once, and that the required 75 *per cent.* attendance be made up before the date of Examination.

121. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 109, dated the 24th January, 1903, the Registrar reported changes in the nominations by the President of the Faculty of Law, of Examiners for the LL.B. Examination in March, 1903.

It was *resolved* that the changes be approved.

122. The Registrar read a Comparative Statement, for the years 1902 and 1903, of fees received for the Intermediate and Degrees Examinations in Arts; likewise a Comparative Statement, for the years 1901, 1902 and 1903, of fees received on account of the LL.B. Examination (*vide* Appendix C).

It was *resolved* that the Statement of Examination-fees be communicated to the Finance Committee.

G. E. KNOX,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

The following bills for the remuneration of Examiners in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, 1902, to be passed :—

Number.	Name of Examiner.	Subject.	Number of written papers examined.	Number of candidates examined <i>vide</i>	Total.	Fee at Rs. 1-8 each.	Fee for setting question-paper at Rs. 50.	Total.		REMARKS.
								Rs.	a. p.	
1	Dr. S. C. Banerji, M.A., LL.D.	Jurisprudence	49	49	98	147 0 0	50	197	0 0	
2	Ghulam Mujtaba, Esq.	Civil Procedure Code, &c.	49	49	98	147 0 0	50	197	0 0	
3	A. E. Ryves, Esq.	Penal Code, &c.	49	49	98	147 0 0	50	197	0 0	
4	Hon'ble Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A., LL.B.	Hindu and Mohammedan Law.	49	49	98	147 0 0	50	197	0 0	
5	W. Wallach, Esq.	Equity, &c.	49	49	98	147 0 0	50	197	0 0	
6	H. N. Wright, Esq.	Rent and Revenue,	49	49	98	147 0 0	50	197	0 0	
7	S. Karamat Hosein, Esq.	Contracts, &c.	49	49	98	147 0 0	50	197	0 0	
8	W. K. Porter, Esq.	Evidence, &c.	49	49	98	147 0 0	50	197	0 0	
	Total	...	...	...	...	1,176 0 0	400	1,576	0 0	

APPENDIX B.

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

ALLAHABAD.

Dated Allahabad, the 23rd January, 1902.

SIR,

It has been reported to me that students preparing for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations frequently cease to attend class after their names together with their examination fees have been sent to the Registrar, and it has been suggested that the University might pass a rule similar to that in force in schools (*vide* note to Rule 4 of the Regulations in Arts) empowering the Principals of Colleges to withhold the Fee Receipts until the College course of lectures is finished. It would, I am inclined to think, be advisable to put the Principals in a position to enforce attendance at lectures when necessary, and I accordingly request that you will lay the suggestion for conferring such a power upon them before the next meeting of the Syndicate for its opinion.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. F. de la FOSSE, M.A.,

Personal Assistant,

for T. C. LEWIS, M.A.,

Director, P.I., United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

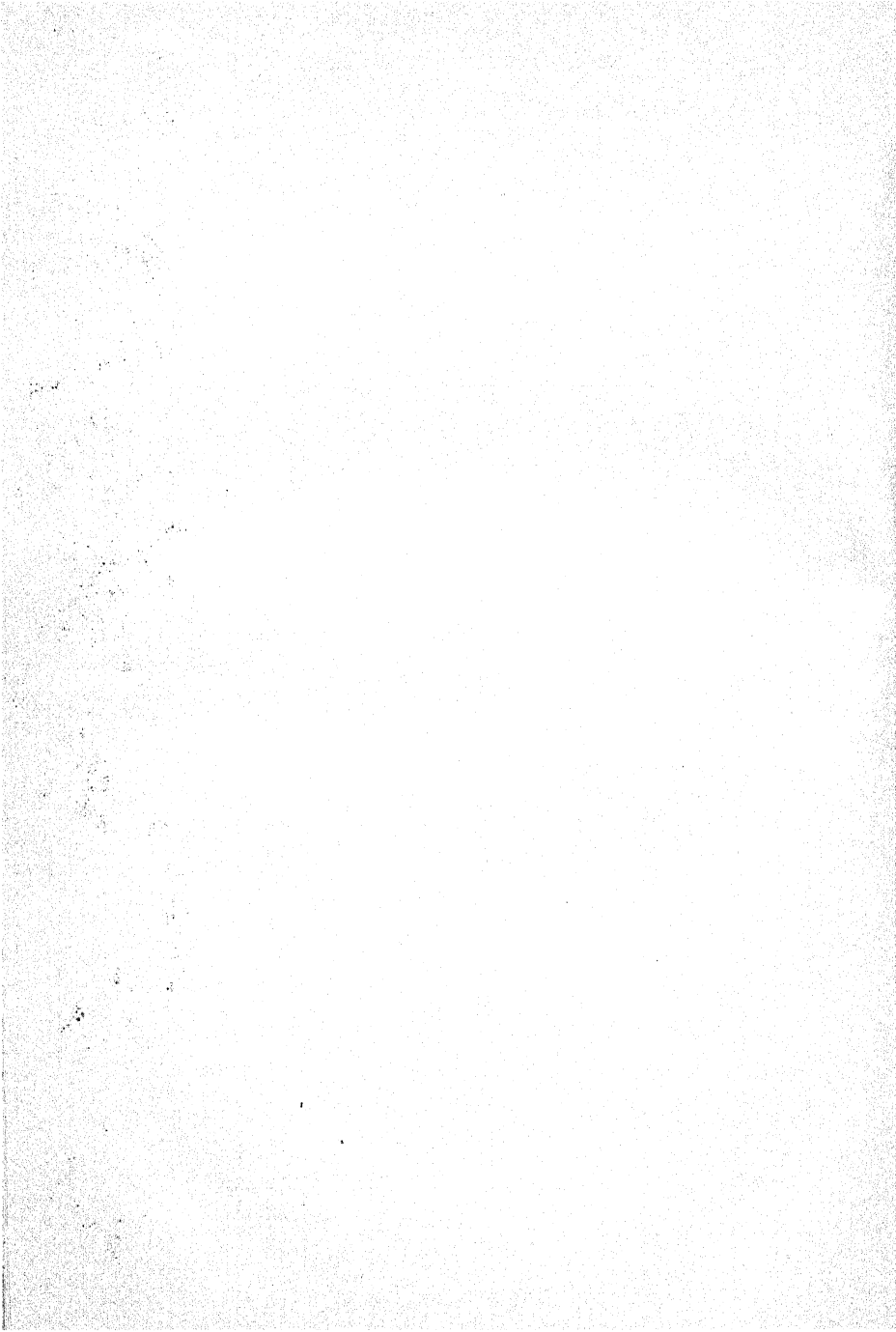
APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the amount of fees received for the Intermediate and the Degree Examinations of 1902 and 1903.
 Arts Examinations.

No.	Name of Examination.	1902.		1903.		REMARKS.
		No. of candidates.	Amount.	No. of candidates.	Amount.	
1	First D.Sc.	...	Rs. 60	8	Rs. 160	5 candidates or Rs. 100 more.
2	Second D.Sc.	...	90	5	150	2 " " Rs. 60 more.
3	B.Sc.	...	210	12	360	5 " " Rs. 150 more.
4	M.A.	...	1,550	39	1,950	8 " " Rs. 400 more.
5	B.A.	...	7,680	239	7,170	17 " " Rs. 510 less.
6	Intermediate	...	13,020	649	12,980	2 " " Rs. 40 less.
	Total	...	22,610	...	22,770	Rs. 160 more.

Law Examination (I.L.B.)

November 1901—70 candidates=Rs. 3,500 ; November 1902—53 candidates=Rs. 2,650 ; March 1903—86 candidates=Rs. 4,300.



MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 11.

SATURDAY, THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1903.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair*.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, U. P. OF AGRA & OUDH.

THE PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

MR. de la FOSSE.

REV. MR. WESCOTT.

THE PRINCIPAL, M. A.-O. COLLEGE

MR. COX.

MR. JENNINGS.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA
RAM BHATTACHARYA.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI SYYAD
AMJAD ALI.

123. THE Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate, held on the 7th February, 1903, were confirmed.

124. The Registrar read letter No. 40-C., dated the 16th current, from the Principal of the Government College, Ajmer, with other similar applications from Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly and Gwalior, asking that on account of the prevalence of plague at Allahabad, a second centre may be fixed for the B.A. and M.A. Examinations of 1903, *viz.*, at Agra or Ajmer.

It was *resolved*—

- (i) That the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor be asked to take counsel of His Honour the Chancellor and announce what second centre be fixed for holding examinations, and from which of the affiliated colleges candidates shall be allowed,

on payment of an extra fee of Rs.2 each, to appear for examination at such centre; and the arrangements to be made for the conduct of the examinations :

- (ii) That for the examinations at Allahabad, arrangements for the accommodation of outside candidates be entrusted to a Committee consisting of Pandit Sundar Lal, Mr. Karamat Husain, Pandit Adityaram, Captain Fullerton and Mr. Kempster, and that an extra fee of two rupees each be paid for such accommodation.

125. Contingent and other bills for January, 1903, were passed. (*Vide* Appendix A.)

126. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 91, dated the 10th January, 1903, the Registrar read letter, dated 5th February, 1903, from Rev. A. H. Ewing, Principal, Christian College, Allahabad. (*Vide* Appendix B.)

It was *resolved* that, with reference to letter No. 337, dated the 8th December, 1902, from the Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the letter of reply by the Rev. Dr. Ewing, Principal, Allahabad Christian College, be forwarded to the Government.

127. The Registrar asked the Meeting to fix dates for the University Examinations of 1904.

It was *resolved*—

- (i) That the Entrance and School Final Examinations in 1904 commence on Monday, the 25th January :
- (ii) That the Degrees Examinations in 1904 commence on Thursday, the 10th March : and the Intermediate Examination on Monday, the 14th March.

128. The Registrar asked the Syndicate to authorise the Arts Examination Committee to bring out also the results of the LL.B. Examination of March, 1903.

It was *resolved* that the Committee be so authorised.

129. The Registrar read letter No. 322, dated the 5th February, 1903, from the Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

It was *resolved* that the name of Chain Singh (Kunwar), Entrance Roll No. 1193, be struck out of the Entrance Examination Roll List.

130. The Registrar laid before the Meeting letter No. G.-4102, dated the 11th February, 1903, from the Director of Public Instruction, U. P. of Agra and Oudh. (*Vide* Appendix D.)

It was *resolved* that the date at which the Regulations for the new Matriculation Examination should come into force be postponed to 1907.

131. The Registrar read memo. No. 713, dated 12th February, 1903, from the Principal, Agra College, and asked for sanction of the refund of the B.A. Examination fee of Abdus Salaam, of that College.

It was *resolved*—

- (i) That the Examination fee be returned to the Principal of the Agra College, to whom it is left to deal with the case :
- (ii) That Mr. Jones be asked, with reference to the Intermediate Collegiate Rules, what were the circumstances under which he signed the certificate in the application of Abdus Salaam, thereby accepting that candidate for examination.

132. The Registrar read an application from Devi Prasada, father of Balgovind deceased, for refund of Examination fee.

It was *resolved* that the Examination fee be refunded.

133. The Registrar read an application from Radhe Lal, father of Ram Kishore deceased, for refund of Examination fee.

It was *resolved* that the Examination fee be refunded.

134. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 45, dated 1st November, 1902, the Registrar read letter of reply No. ¹³⁷XV.—385A-7. dated 24th February, 1903, from the Secretary to Government, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, requesting the Syndicate to recommend proposed Regulations to the Senate; and to consider the question of affiliation to the University, of the Allahabad Training College for Teachers.

It was *resolved* that the Government be informed—

(i) That the proposed Regulations, consequent on paragraph No. 4, of letter of Government, dated the 11th February, 1902, will be duly sent on to the Senate: and

(ii) That the Syndicate will now consider the question of affiliation, to the University, of the Allahabad Training College for Teachers in Secondary Schools.

135. The Registrar, with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 104, dated 1st February 1902, read a letter from the Secretary to the Hindu Central College, Benares, being a renewal of application for affiliation of that College to the B.A. standard.

It was *resolved* that further consideration of the application be postponed to the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate on the 4th March, 1903, and after consideration

of the proposal by Mr. Cox, made in item No. 15 of Agenda for the said meeting.

136. The Registrar read correspondence received through the Agent of the Bank of Bengal, relating to the purchase of N.-W. P. Club debentures.

It was *resolved*, with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 104 (*iii*), dated 14th January, 1903, that the correspondence be made over to the Sub-Committee appointed to deal with the matter finally.

137. Mr. Morison moved for discussion the following :

That in interpreting Regulations Nos. 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts, the Syndicate shall not consider that an affiliated institution has been open for a regular course of study unless lectures upon the curriculum of the Intermediate or B.A. Degree have been delivered on at least 280 days in the course of the two academical years. No student who has been present in the college for less than 210 days will be eligible for the Examination without the special sanction of the Syndicate.

It was *resolved* that Mr. Morison's motion be referred for further consideration to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Thibaut, Morison, Venis and Pirie—Mr. Morison being convener.

138. The Registrar placed on the table Audit and Inspection Note, Allahabad University Accounts, period 1901.

It was *resolved* that the Audit and Inspection Note be made over to the Finance Committee.

G. E. KNOX,

Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

Contingent and other bills for January, 1903.

Month and date. 1903.	Details.	Amount.	
		Rs.	a. p.
Jan. 3rd ...	Paid postage on confidential letters (Private postage) ...	0	10 0
" " ...	Paid postage on a bearing letter ...	0	1 0
" " ...	Paid bill, Clockmaker for December 1902 ...	1	0 0
" " ...	" Lamp oil do. do. ...	0	8 0
" 6th ...	Paid for a Telegram, confidential ...	1	0 0
" " ...	" " to Nagpur ...	1	3 0
" 8th ...	" Copy of E. I. R. Coaching Tariff ...	0	2 0
" 9th ...	" Carriage hire for urgent work ...	0	12 0
" 13th ...	" Do. do. ...	1	2 0
" 15th ...	" Coolie and <i>ekha</i> hire for urgent work ...	0	7 6
" " ...	" <i>Mistri</i> ...	0	3 0
" 16th ...	" A copy of the Indian Postal Guide... ..	0	4 0
" " ...	" Carriage hire for urgent work ...	0	12 0
" 17th ...	" Telegram ...	2	0 0
" 18th ...	" Telegrams ...	11	8 0
" 19th ...	" Do. ...	1	0 0
" 20th ...	" Do. ...	1	14 0
" " ...	" <i>Ekha</i> hire for urgent telegrams ...	0	10 0
" 26th ...	" Do. do. work ...	0	4 6
" 31st ...	<i>Daftri's</i> account ...	0	4 6
" 29th ...	<i>Ekha</i> hire for bringing money from P. O. ...	0	4 0
" 30th ...	Do. do. do. ...	0	4 0
	Bill of Supdt., Nowgong Centre, including M. O. Com. ...	12	4 6
	Total ...	38	6 0

OTHER BILLS.

Jan. 6th ...	Paid Deputy Collector for service postage stamps	100	0 0
" 16th ...	" Mr. T. C. Jones travelling allowance	103	14 0
" " ...	" Mr. T. Morison " ...	125	8 0
" " ...	" Mr. A. W. Ward " ...	71	8 0
" " ...	" Mr. A. H. Pirie " ...	76	8 0
" " ...	" Babu Kedar Nath Chatterji, (remuneration for intermediate Examination of 1902) ...	25	0 0

APPENDIX B.

FROM

REV. A. H. EWING, PH.D., D.D.,

PRINCIPAL,

Allahabad Christian College,

To

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,

*Allahabad.**Allahabad, 5th February, 1903.*

SIR,

In reply to your G.-48, dated 31st January, 1903, which calls my attention to Syndicate Resolution No. 91 of 10th January, 1903, and Appendix C. of the Minutes of Syndicate Meeting of said date, I have the honour to present the following statement :—

1. During the last 15 years Rs 40,000 worth of buildings have been added to the Jumna Mission Compound, chiefly in connection with the Girls' High School.
2. By October next the Girls' High School will remove to its new site and buildings on Mission Road, Katra, thus vacating for School and College purposes buildings worth Rs.40,000, not to speak of the entire western end of the compound, which could not be used for boys and young men as long as the Girls' School was located here. The Hon. Jno. Wanamaker has given Rs.62,000 for the removal of the Girls' School to Katra, in order that the abovementioned buildings might be made available for College work. Part of these buildings will, to be sure, be occupied by our new American Professors, but even so we count as one of the chief elements of our endowment the fact that teachers and students live in the same compound, thus securing the possibility of close supervision and helpful touch.
3. The erection of hostels and other necessary buildings and the thorough equipment of the institution is guaranteed. The foundation of the first hostel is now being laid.

4. We have had the full scientific equipment required for the First Arts Standard since July 15th, 1902, and the provision for teaching science is entirely adequate, as will appear below.
5. Special effort has been made to arrange for a competent Staff for the instruction of students. Preston H. Edwards, Esq., took his M.A. degree in Physics, Mathematics, Latin and Moral Philosophy at the University of Virginia, and afterwards continued his scientific studies for two short terms at the University of Chicago. A. B. Allison, M.A., was for three years after graduation Principal of a large High School in the city of Pittsburgh. Careful arrangements have also been made for the Indian part of the staff. Suffice it to note that both the Moulvi and the Pundit are qualified in English as well as in Arabic and Sanskrit, the former being a graduate of the Allahabad University and the latter of the Oriental College, Lahore.

Competent additions will be made to the staff both from America and in India as need arises.

It may be added that Messrs. Edwards and Allison are provided by a single individual apart from the regular funds of the Mission, and are, therefore, to be reckoned as an endowment. The same individual has given promise of further assistance. Add to this the guarantee which comes from the fact that this work has now been definitely undertaken by a Mission Board, which has had considerable success in financing educational enterprises in other parts of India, as for example the Forman College, Lahore, and in other parts of the world, and the financial basis of the institution would seem to be secure.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR H. EWING.

APPENDIX D.

No. 4102-G of 1902.

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH,

TO

THE REGISTRAR.
ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Allahabad, the 11th February, 1903.

SIR

I have the honour to request that you will ask the Syndicate to consider, at the earliest possible date, whether, in view of the fact that the Government of India has not yet passed final orders upon the proposals of the Universities Commission to hand over the School Final-Examination to the Education Department and to make it a sufficient test of fitness to enter the University, it would not be better to postpone the date at which the Regulations for the new Matriculation Examination should come into force.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

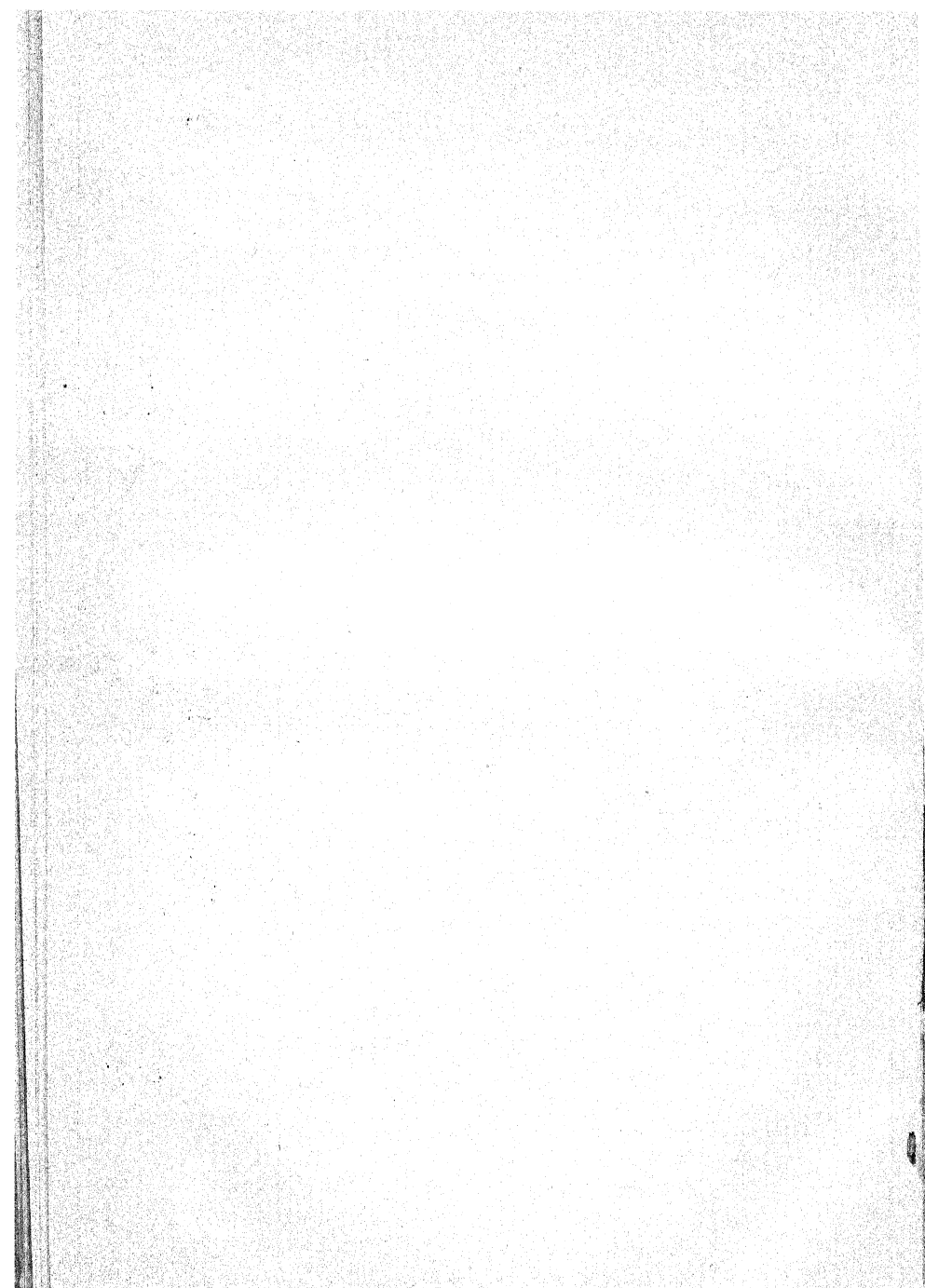
Your most obedient servant,

C. F. de la FOSSE, M.A.,

Personal Assistant,

For T. C. LEWIS, M.A.,

D. P. I., U. P. of A. and Oudh.



MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 3.

MONDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1903.

Members Present :

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,—*in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDI-
CATURE, ALLAHABAD.

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRU-
CTION, U. P. OF A. & OUDH.

MR. JENNINGS.

MR. PIRIE.

MR. CAMERON.

MR. COX.

MR. JONES.

MR. HILL.

REV. MR. CROSTHWAITE.

HON'BLE PANDIT MADAN MOHAN
MALAVIYA.

MR. MORISON.

MR. TIPPING.

MR. BROWNING.

REV. MR. HAYTHORNTHWAITE.

MR. B. M. SARCAR.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AIKMAN.

MR. G. N. CHAKRAVARTI.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BURKITT.

REV DR. EWING.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BANERJI.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADIT-
YARAM BHATTACHARYA.

MR. SITA RAM.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SYYAD
ANJAD ALI.

MR. A. SANYAL.

MR. MOTI LAL NEHRU.

DR. THIBAUT.

MR. MURRAY.

MR. de la FOSSE.

MR. WARD.

MR. R. CHATERJI.

MR. H. SHARP.

MR. VENIS

MR. ABDUL MAJID.

DR. S. C. BANERJI.

MR. S. KARAMAT HUSAIN.

MR. SANJIBAN GANGULI.

Before proceeding to the business of the day, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor recalled the sense of the great loss sustained by the University in the deaths of Mr. Dwarka Nath Banerji and Mr. C. A. Andrews : also in the retirement of Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.

Further, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor announced that, owing to the circumstance that plague had revisited Allahabad, Regulation No. 19 of the Regulations in Arts shall be deemed to be altered as follows:—

“An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad; and in the year 1903, simultaneously with it, a Branch Examination shall be held at Agra. All students other than those from Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Jabalpur and Meerut, who may prefer to attend the examination at Agra, shall be permitted to do so on payment of Rs.2 each to the Superintendent of the Examination. The Examinations shall be at such time as the Syndicate shall determine,” etc.

The same changes, *mutatis mutandis*, to be made in Regulation No. 31 of the Regulations in Arts and in Regulations Nos. 1 and 12 of the Regulations in Science.

XI.—The Minutes of the Senate Meeting held on the 6th November, 1902, were confirmed.

XII.—The Meeting proceeded to elect a Fellow, under Section 5 (i) (c) of the University Act.

The Registrar reported that there was *one* vacancy.

The Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite spoke to the following effect:

I desire to speak to this motion. My name is on the Agenda as the proposer of the Rev. W. E. S. Holland, Warden of the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel, but I desire to withdraw his name in favour of Mr. Gardner Brown. I have recently had the pleasure of making Mr. Brown's acquaintance, and I consider him in every way a most eligible person for membership in this Senate. As one who believes in the value of athletics as a moral discipline as well as a physical training, I desire to express my sense of indebtedness to Mr. Gardner Brown for the admirable way in which he has succeeded in resuscitat-

ing the University Tournament, and in placing it on a firmer financial basis. I think in this, as in other ways that have been mentioned, Mr. Gardner Brown's election will add to the efficiency of the University.

The following gentleman was elected (*vide* Appendix A).

XIII.—The Meeting proceeded to elect members to the Faculty of Arts.

The Registrar having reported that there were *three* vacancies the following gentlemen were elected (*vide* Appendix B).

XIV.—The Meeting proceeded to elect members to the Faculty of Science.

The Registrar having reported that there were *fifteen* vacancies, the following gentlemen were elected (*vide* Appendix C).

XV.—The Meeting proceeded to elect members to the Faculty of Engineering.

The Registrar having reported that there were *nine* vacancies, the following gentlemen were elected (*vide* Appendix D).

XVI.—The Meeting proceeded to elect a member to the Faculty of Law.

The Registrar having reported that there was *one* vacancy, the following gentleman was elected (*vide* Appendix D).

XVII.—The Meeting proceeded to elect members to the Syndicate.

The Registrar having reported that there were *four* vacancies, the following gentlemen were elected (*vide* Appendix E).

XVIII.—With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 90, dated 10th January, 1903, Mr. de la Fosse *moved* that for Regulation No. 29 of the present Regulations in Arts, the following be substituted, *viz* :—

29. Every candidate for the B.A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches recognised are—

(GROUP I).

English, A.—1st or General Section ; and *either* English, B.—2nd or Special Section, or History as in Group III.

(GROUP II).

Latin; Greek; Hebrew; Arabic or Arabic with Persian; Sanskrit; Mathematics.

(GROUP III).

Philosophy ; Political Economy ; History.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I ; (b) a subject in Group II ; and (c) a third subject either from Group II or from Group III.

A candidate who offers History under Group I is not allowed to take up History under Group III.

The *motion* was *seconded* by Mr. Ward and opposed by Pandit Aditya Ram and Messrs. Tipping, Morison, Pirie and the Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite. Mr. Cameron opposed the *motion* with the following remarks :—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—Mr. Morison has opposed this motion with an argument that seems fairly conclusive, but I would rest my opposition to it on other and perhaps more fundamental grounds.

In the first place I consider that the students for whom this change is desired do not properly come up for our consideration here. According to the proposer of the motion they are students whose only desire is to acquire fluency in speaking and writing English. Students who come to our college classes with no more than this desire come to the wrong place. If such a student were to ask me what he should do to get what he wants, I should tell him, if he were rich, to go and board in some English family, to give up for a time the use of his own language, and to struggle along in the new amid such surroundings; to read all the newspapers and magazines he could lay his hands on. And if he were poor expedients to a similar effect could easily be devised. I have known a Munshi who had never passed the Entrance examination speak and write English with wonderful fluency, simply because of his continual intercourse with Englishmen, but I should never have dreamt of considering him an educated man.

To come to a college would be a much more indirect and expensive way of acquiring fluency. Our methods are not organised merely to give fluency, and if ever we are to give up our hope of training faculty, disciplining the mind and imparting a stimulus, then will be the time to change that method, but not before. I turn now to consider the objections made against the course in Literature by those who advocate this change. They say that by studying History we shall escape what is obsolete. They are not quite consistent here. They all acknowledge the value of Shakespeare, but they abandon the study of him because the aim of acquiring fluency is so important that they must follow it by teaching History. Milton they condemn unreservedly, but in doing so I am sure they are speaking more from their own point of view than from that of the students. I had a long talk with the Hon'ble Guru Dass Bannerjee of the Universities Commission upon this very point, and he assured me that Milton was undoubtedly appreciated by our students and felt to be one of our greatest writers. Wherever else I have made enquiry from those who might be supposed to know the minds of the students from the inside, the reply has been to the same effect. I will even venture to say that the comparatively simple, naïve morality of Milton's theological system is less foreign to the minds of our students than it is to our own many difficulties that suggest themselves to our minds do not occur to them at all. Yet for Milton we are to take History because fluency demands it.

It is said too that we must in our courses abandon what is highly imaginative. It seems to be forgotten that our students do unfortunately possess imaginations (of a very crude, undisciplined kind too) or else, this fact being admitted, it seems to be thought that the proper discipline for such minds is a severe restriction to the bounds of fact. I do not believe in this surgical method. You may dose your students with the facts of Science and History as much as you please, but I shall still believe that nature will be too strong for you.

The facts will be learned possibly, but their imaginations will still be there and they will make wild work with your facts.

I cannot indeed imagine a better training for the somewhat crude and undisciplined activity of Oriental imaginations than a study of the imaginative works of Western minds. To them the symbolism is everything, *vraisemblance* nothing; to us *vraisemblance* is everything while symbolism is not forgotten. We cannot ignore the imagination, but we may train it. Besides, I should like to add, what is imaginative has an appeal to our students to which they do respond, and which makes it a particularly powerful means of culture. We are told also to avoid what is irregular, and Carlyle has been instanced as the *reductio ad absurdum* of our previous practice of prescribing literary English. I am not going to quarrel about terms and ask what is regular or irregular in literature, what is English of the centre or English of the circumference, but this I may say that I discerned more relish for Carlyle amongst my students than for Newman. The graces of the style of the latter were too subtle for them and it seemed to be found tame and colourless, whereas in the very irregularity of Carlyle's style they seemed to find it easier to discern the strenuous personality that lay behind it and to recognise a moral and intellectual force of no common order. I am not at present going to defend the inclusion of Carlyle in our literary course, though I believe it can be defended, but there is one misunderstanding here which it is very important to remove—the idea that any student's style of writing is really copied from the writer he is set to read in his course. This is a thing that is too often taken for granted, but a little reflection will show that it is not true. The style of any one is not influenced by the authors he reads but by the authors who successfully appeal to him—who awaken his interest and stimulate his thought. And this influence does not so much work externally, producing an inferior copy of the original, as internally and vitally, producing something unique and individual.

But it may be said by the sceptic that our students are wholly beyond the reach of such influence, that they will consciously set themselves to imitate the style of the authors you prescribe. All I say is, let them try Carlyle and I am sure they will very soon abandon him for their beloved Macaulay. Besides, we have had Carlyle set for some years now, and if there is anything in the sceptic's position there should be some facts to prove it. Will any examiner give instances of attempts at Carlylese. Finally I would remark that the students on whose behalf this change is proposed are just those who would abuse it. History is a much easier subject to cram than English. The prescribed facts and opinions would be got up somehow, and it would be no easy matter to deny to such examinees as much credit as would lift them over the low level of the minimum mark. These students aim at nothing more. I have no doubt therefore that the option if established would be popular, and I have just as little doubt that it would lead to a crop of B.A.'s more undesirable than are turned out by any Indian University.

The Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite spoke to the following effect:

If members of the Senate were assured that this proposal will improve the standard of English in the B. A. Course, it might be one which would meet with considerable sympathy and support. But if this is the object, will it not be better attained by simply passing a resolution that the Senate desires the Board of Studies in English to take more care in the selection of text-books in the Special Course, with the object of eliminating such authors whose style is eccentric or antique, and substituting for them others whose English is modern and standard.

notice that the proposer of this motion retains the clause "a competent knowledge of three distinct branches of study" whilst he advocates four, viz., English, General Section, History and two other subjects, which may be Arabic and Arabic with Persian, or might be Arabic and Mathematics. There was a strong feeling in the Senate in 1899, when the present scheme was passed, that the basis of the B.A. Course should not be broadened beyond three subjects, or the term "competent" would become inapplicable.

For our B.A. students the important point is that they should obtain as thorough a knowledge of English as possible, whether as an equipment for the actualities of practical life, or as a channel for wider culture and self-improvement. Under the present Course a student

may take English Literature, History with Philosophy, or Political Economy, which if followed by the M.A. Course in English Literature, enables him to obtain a good command of the English language, and ensures a certain amount of scholarship. Under the new grouping of subjects in the present proposal such a knowledge of English will be impossible, and as it is anticipated that History as a substitute for the English Literature section will be a popular course with students, such a change can only result in a lower standard of attainment in English and in a depreciated B.A. Degree.

On being put to the vote the motion was *lost*.

XIX.—With reference to Syndicate Resolutions No. 121, dated the 7th March, 1902, and No. 65, dated the 22nd November, 1902, the Director of Public Instruction *moved* the following amendment of Regulation No. 2 of the Regulations in Arts, *viz* :—

That for Regulation No. 2 of the Matriculation Examination (Regulations in Arts), the following be substituted—

Regulation 2.—Any person who has studied for not less than an academical year in a recognised school in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Central Provinces, Rajputana or Central India, or who, being a resident of the same provinces, has studied privately, under conditions prescribed by the Syndicate, provided he shall have completed the age of sixteen years on the date of the commencement of the examination, may be admitted to the examination.

Candidates who appear from recognised High Schools must have attended a course of instruction at their school for at least one year last preceding the date of the examination. Less than 75 per cent. of the attendance from the beginning of such school year up to the latest date of sending in applications for admission to the examination shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

The *motion* was *seconded* by Mr. G. N. Chakravarti with the following remarks :—

I beg to second the proposal made by the Director of Public Instruction, both in the interests of schools and boys. One should have thought that these interests were and in the nature of things must be identical, but unfortunately we have to face the fact that in many instances not only the boys but their guardians regard the schoolmaster as distinctly hostile to their interests in all matters of discipline. All of us who have had anything to do with schools are aware of the constant struggle that has to be maintained with the guardians of boys in the proper enforcement of discipline, and I regret to say that the wave of education and consequent enlightenment in public opinion has not reached the point at which the schoolmaster could look for the hearty co-operation of the guardians of boys. The unreasoning demand of the latter is most notable in the matter of promotion from class to class, for at present it is the sole wish of the guardian of a boy to rush his ward through all the classes of the school at a break-neck pace, regardless of the dangerous consequences of such a course. It never strikes him that it is harmful, nay cruel to put on a youthful mind too severe a strain and to load him with a burden he is unable to bear. And the unrestricted admission of private candidates to the Matriculation Examination means that all such boys who have been refused promotion in well conducted schools can snap their fingers at the schools, and without any guarantee of their qualifications, can enter the examination by a backdoor. And now, looking to the interests of boys themselves, is it fair to allow them to waste their time in what they foolishly regard as preparation for the examination when there are statistics to prove that in nine cases out of ten they are unsuccessful? Is it right to let the guardians of boys indulge in the delusion that their wards are spending their time and money usefully when they are merely seeking refuge in what may be called a make-believe of study? It may be argued that they pursue this reckless course at their own cost, but I think it is the duty of the University to take steps that would to a certain extent ensure their having a decent education before they seek admission into the examination. The University will no doubt lose money in the shape of fees, but I submit that financial considerations, however important, should be subordinated to those of efficiency.

Mr. Morison and the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya spoke against the *motion*.

Mr. Ward *moved* as an amendment that in the wording of the Regulation, the word 'approved' be substituted for 'prescribed.' This was *seconded* by Mr. Cox. This amendment was accepted by the Director of Public Instruction, who then spoke with reference to the objections by Mr. Morison.

The *motion* was *carried*.

XX.—Dr. Thibaut *moved* the following proposal:—

That the Senate consider it desirable to institute clerical commercial courses, and that the Syndicate be instructed to draft a scheme for the accomplishment of this purpose.

The following is a summary of the remarks made by the speaker in support of his motion:—

It is an unfortunate fact that the degrees of Indian Universities are not held in the same esteem as those of Universities in other parts of the world. Our Universities are often spoken of as fit to produce only Babus, *i. e.*, clerks, and those not even of the best kind, and there is a general complaint that they do nothing for the advance of knowledge and learning. Much of this depreciation of the Indian graduate no doubt is due to prejudice and ignorance, but there is a certain foundation of fact which supports the unfavourable opinion. Our colleges have actually undertaken a task different from that of Western learned institutions, or to express it more accurately, they attempt to combine several tasks which do not admit of being combined with advantage. They, on the one hand, attempt in some way to impart to their courses of study an academical character, and therefore prescribe for the aspirants to the B.A. degree subjects such as English Literature in its higher branches, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Classical languages; in other words they undertake to give a scholarly education such as is in all countries supposed to form the proper preparation for young men destined to enter the learned professions or, more generally, to constitute the cultivated section of society. But, on the other hand, the same colleges are actually resorted to by considerable numbers of youths by no means anxious to cultivate their minds

or become learned men, but only aiming at receiving so much *English* education as may qualify them for making later on a small living, in the lower branches of Government service, in some mercantile office or elsewhere. In other words, our colleges are expected to perform the functions of the higher class of public schools and the Universities at Home, no less than the functions of schools preparing young men for commercial, industrial and clerical careers. The B. A. degree is in consequence largely bestowed upon students of the latter type, and the Indian connotation of the title thus has come to differ widely from the European one.

This latter fact by itself would perhaps constitute no great evil ; but the, practically, double character of the Indian colleges has certain undoubtedly deplorable consequences. Institutions which are called upon to perform two radically different tasks are likely to perform neither well. Professors who have to deal with classes largely composed of future clerks cannot be expected to do much for true scholarship and culture of mind ; and clerks who have spent their time at college in efforts, often earnest enough but not always successful, of understanding Berkeley and Hume are apt to be found deficient in the knowledge of English precise writing and the keeping of accounts. There, hence, undoubtedly, is some truth in the double criticism to which the results of our university and college systems are subjected : the universities neither are homes of true learning and culture as the European universities are, nor do they impart that sort of practical training which would be the essential thing for a large part of our students.

It appears to me, under these circumstances, that the universities would do well to consider whether English education in this country might not be differentiated in some definite and recognised way ; so that the work of preparing young men for the learned professions and higher walks in life would be allotted to one class of institutions, and the task of giving what I for shortness sake may call a clerical-commercial training, to another class. The demand for English education has, since the time when our present college system was established, extended so much that in all larger centres there probably would be full work for separate institutions of the two types referred to. The advantages of such an eventual division of work are obvious. The present colleges would, before long, be relieved of a not inconsiderable percentage of their present students, and would thus be

enabled to do more for the remaining section. At the same time the Universities would no longer be exposed to the temptation—which the attentive observer may discern to have been operative for a long time—of lowering the standard of scholarship in colleges in order to render the courses of study more practical, *i.e.*, more adapted to the needs of young men who have no desire to go through a truly scholarly training. And, on the other hand, the new institutions contemplated would be in a position to make straightforward, *bond fide* provision for the wants of those who desire to take up one of those professions which may be designated as non-learned. English composition and precis-writing, book-keeping, commercial arithmetic and geography and similar branches of study would probably form the chief constituents of such practical courses. Another not unimportant advantage of the division of function advocated would be that the students of the present colleges might be expected in future to form a more homogeneous body as far as social standing and aims and prospects in life are concerned, and that this would facilitate the realisation of what is so often referred to as one of the great desiderata of Indian collegiate life, *viz.*, a more personal and friendly intercourse between professors and students.

The natural consequence of a stricter limitation of our colleges to higher, *i.e.*, a learned education would be that the degrees of our Universities would assume a more truly academical character, and hence, it is to be hoped, would in course of time come to be held in no less esteem and respect than those granted by Western Universities.

The Universities might undertake the guidance of the more practical courses of training also and might grant certificates to those successful in examinations to which such courses would lead up; but they would reserve their degrees for those who follow strictly academical lines of study. The people of this country have no doubt accustomed themselves to look upon the B.A. degree as the only badge guaranteeing the possession of a fair knowledge of English; hence there would probably be in the beginning some amount of prejudice against institutions attendance at which would not result in the eventual acquisition of such a degree. But as those institutions would, *ex-hypothesi*, give a superior training for certain important practical pursuits in life, the advantages of resorting to them would no doubt before long be brought home to the public mind.

The proposal of introducing a formal distinction between "learned" and "non-learned" institutions is, I venture to point out in conclusion, far from being a novel one. It is supported by the long established practice of all the more advanced nations; everywhere there are schools and colleges of various types and grades, each type and grade undertaking a special task and aiming at accomplishing that task as efficiently as possible. In India there prevails a confusion, natural perhaps in its origin, but needing to be clearly discerned and corrected at the present time, between *English* education and *higher* or *learned* education; and this has detrimentally affected the cause of scholarship and culture no less than that of efficient training for certain practical professions which are perhaps "non-learned" but not the less important on that account.

Mr. Ward *seconded* the *motion*.

The Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite spoke to the following effect:—

I think we have all experienced the feeling which Dr. Thibaut has so ably expressed, that the majority of our students have no ambition beyond a desire to fit themselves for remunerative appointments. If we had practical Courses for those who have no higher aim than this, we should be providing our students with the best means for their usefulness and success in life, and at the same time we should be making it possible for our college classes to rise to higher ideals of education and of culture, by eliminating those who by their presence and secular aims make such ideals impossible.

But I do not agree with the suggestion that there should be separate colleges for these two kinds of education. I do not see why it should not be possible to have these two departments of education working side by side in the same college.

But on one point I am not clear. It does not seem to me that it is the function of a University to prescribe commercial courses. I should have thought it would have been better to leave such education either to the Education Department or to private enterprise.

Mr. Morison considered the Meeting was under an obligation to Dr. Thibaut for the able remarks with which he brought forward his motion, which Mr. Morison supported.

The Rev. Dr. Ewing observed that the control of commercial education should be by school academies rather than by an University, but as we have not such academies in India, would it not be desirable for the matter to be dealt with by the Government, departmentally, or for the University to endeavour to obtain easier conditions for admission to Government service?

Pandit Sundar Lal agreed with Mr. Morison in considering that the Meeting was much indebted to Dr. Thibaut for bringing forward this very important matter.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya observed that the School Final-Examination was intended to provide a commercial education, but in this way had not proved a success. The Hon'ble Pandit thought that the matter should be entrusted to the Department of Public Instruction.

It was then resolved that further consideration of this question be postponed until the next ordinary Meeting of the Senate.

G. E. KNOX,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

*Election to Fellowship at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, held
on the 2nd March, 1903.*

No.	Name of person elected.	Profession.
1	Mr. Durga Charan Banerji, B.A....	Vakil, High Court, Allahabad.

APPENDIX B.

*Elections to the Faculty of Arts at the Annual Meeting of the Senate,
held on 2nd March, 1903.*

No.	Names of persons elected.	Profession.
1	Mr. L. Tipping, M.A. ...	Professor, M. A.-O. College.
2	Rev. Mr. J. M. Challis, M.A. ...	Principal, Jai Narain's College.
3	Maulvi Syed Ashraf Ali, M.A. ...	Head Master, High School, Banda.
4	Lala Sita Ram, B.A. ...	Deputy Collector.
5	Babu Sris Chandra Bose ...	Munsiff, Allahabad.

APPENDIX C.

Elections to the Faculty of Science at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, held on the 2nd March, 1903.

No.	Names of persons elected.	Profession.
1	Mr. B. M. Sarkar, M.A. ...	Professor, St. John's College.
2	Mr. G. N. Chakravarti, M.A., LL.B.	Inspector of Schools.
3	Dr. G. Thibaut ...	Principal, M.C. College.
4	Mr. H. Cox ...	Professor, M.C. College.
5	Mr. A. Venis, M.A. ...	Principal, Queen's College.
6	The Director of Public Instruction, U.P. of Agra and Oudh.	...
7	The Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.	...
8	The Principal, Thomason Engineer- ing College, Roorkee.	...
9	Mr. Mahendra Nath Dutt ...	Head Master, Queen's Collegiate School, Benares.

APPENDIX D.

Elections to the Faculties of Engineering and of Law at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, held on the 2nd March, 1903.

No.	Names of persons elected.	Profession.
<i>Faculty of Engineering.</i>		
1	The Secretary to Government, U.P. of A. and O., P. W. D., Buildings and Roads Branch.	} Fellows of the University.
2	The Secretary to Government, U.P. of A. and O., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.	
3	The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.	
4	The Director of Public Instruction, U.P. of Agra and Oudh.	
5	Mr. A. W. Ward, M.A.	... Professor, Canning College.
6	Mr. H. Cox, M.A.	... Professor, M. C. College.
<i>Faculty of Law.</i>		
1	Pt. Moti Lal Nehru	... Advocate, High Court.

APPENDIX E.

*Elections to the Syndicate at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, held
on the 2nd March, 1903*

No	Names of persons elected.	Profession.
1	Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Adityaram Bhattacharya, M.A.	Fellow of the University.
2	Mr. H. Sharp ...	Inspector of Schools, Central Prov- inces.
3	Secretary to Government, United Provinces, P. W.D., Buildings and Roads Branch.	
4	Secretary to Government, United Provinces, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.	

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 2.

TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1903.

Members Present :

THE PRESIDENT, THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *in the Chair*.

THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, MUTR COLLEGE.

MR. de la FOSSE.

MR. TIPPING.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA
RAM BHATTACHARYA.

MR. JENNINGS.

THE PRINCIPAL, AGRA COLLEGE.

MR. CAMERON.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI SYYAD
AMJAD ALI.

MR. G. N. CHAKRAVARTI.

MR. MURRAY.

MR. A. C. SANYAL.

THE PRINCIPAL, M.A.-O. COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, JABALPUR COL-
LEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, JAIPUR MAHA-
RAJA'S COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, ST. JOHN'S COL-
LEGE.

MR. HILL.

5. The Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Arts, held on the 31st October, 1902, were confirmed.

6. The Meeting proceeded to elect a President, under Rule 33 of the Rules of the University, for the year ending March, 1904.

It was unanimously *resolved* that the Director of Public Instruction be re-elected President of the Faculty for the year ending March, 1904.

7. With reference to Bye-law No. 8 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, the meeting elected Boards of Studies for the two years ending with March, 1905. (*Vide Appendix.*)

T. C. LEWIS,

President.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX.

BOARDS OF STUDIES ELECTED BY THE FACULTY OF ARTS FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING MARCH, 1905.

I.—English Literature (7.)

The Director, Public Instruction.	Dr. Thibaut.
Mr. Jennings.	Mr. Morison.
Mr. Venis.	Mr. Pirie.
Mr. Knox Johnson.	

Convener.—Dr. Thibaut.

II.—Philosophy (7.)

Dr. Thibaut.	Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite.
Mr. Venis.	Rev. Mr. Westcott.
Mr. Pirie.	Mr. Sanjiban Ganguli.
Mr. Cameron.	

Convener.—Mr. Venis.

III.—Sanskrit (5.)

Dr. Thibaut.	Pt. A. R. Bhattacharya.
Mr. Venis.	Pt. Sudhakar Dwivedi.

Convener.—Pt. Adityaram Bhattacharya.

IV.—Arabic and Persian (5.)

Maulvi Syiad Ashraf Ali.	Maulvi Syiad Amjad Ali.
Dr. Thibaut.	Mr. Venis.

Convener.—Dr. Thibaut.

V.—Greek, Latin and Hebrew (5.)

Dr. Thibaut.	Mr. Knox Johnson.
Mr. Venis.	Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite.

Convener.—Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite.

VI.—History, Geography and Political Economy (7.)

Mr. Morison.

Dr. Thibaut.

Mr. Jennings.

Mr. Browning.

Mr. Knox Johnson.

Mr. Pirie.

Mr. de la Fosse.

Convener.—Mr. Morison.*VII.—European Modern Languages (5.)*

Dr. Thibaut.

Mr. Knox Johnson.

Mr. Morison.

Mr. Tipping.

Mr. Jones.

Convener.—Mr. Knox Johnson.*VIII.—Mathematics (4.)*

The Director, Public Instruction.

Mr. G. N. Chakravarti.

Mr. Murray.

Rev. Mr. Crosthwaite.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 2.

TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1903.

Members Present:

THE PRESIDENT, MR. A. W. WARD, *in the Chair*.

MR. COX.

MR. HILL.

MR. A. C. SANYAL.

DR. THIBAUT.

MR. MURRAY.

6. The Minutes of the Meeting, held on the 31st October, 1902, were confirmed.

7. The Meeting proceeded to elect a President, under Rule No. 33 of the Rules of the University.

It was unanimously *resolved* that Mr. Ward be re-elected President of the Faculty for the year ending March, 1904.

8. With reference to Resolution No. 4 of the Minutes of the Faculty of Science, dated 31st October, 1902, the Meeting considered the question whether there should be a separate paper in Mechanics for the Intermediate Examination.

It was *resolved* that the question be referred to the Board of Studies, for their opinion and consideration and report to the Faculty.

9. Under Bye-Law 8(a), (b), the Meeting elected Boards of Studies for the two years ending March, 1905. (*Vide* Appendix.)

A. W. WARD,
President.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX.

BOARDS OF STUDIES ELECTED BY THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE
FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING MARCH, 1905.

I.—Physical Science (5).

Mr. Hill.
Mr. Murray.
Mr. A. C. Sanyal.

Mr. Cox.
Mr. Ward.

Convener.—Mr. Hill.

II.—Drawing and Surveying (5).

The Director, Public Instruction.
The Principal, Thomason College,
Rurki.

Mr. Murray.
Mr. G. N. Chakravarti.

Convener.—Mr. G. N. Chakravarti.

III.—Mathematics (3).

Mr. Cox.
Mr. Ward.

Mr. M. N. Dutt.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 12.

(*Adjourned or Annual Meeting.*)

WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1903.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	THE PRINCIPAL, M. A.-O. COLLEGE
THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA
THE PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.	RAM BHATTACHARYA.
MR. COX.	REV. MR. WESTCOTT.
MR. JENNINGS.	MR. de la FOSSE.
PUNDIT SUNDAR LAL.	THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.
THE PRINCIPAL, AGRA COLLEGE.	MR. MURRAY.

139. The Meeting proceeded to appoint, under Bye-law No. 18 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, a Committee to prepare, for the approval of the Syndicate, a list of Examiners for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final Examinations for 1904.

The following Members, associated with the Director of Public Instruction, were elected, *viz:—Dr. Thibaut and Messrs. Venis, Pirie and Morison.*

140. The Meeting considered the appointment of an Examination Committee under Bye-law No. 30 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, for bringing out and publishing the Results of the Examinations of 1904.

It was *resolved* that the Examination Committee for 1903 be re-appointed for 1904.

141. The Registrar placed before the Meeting—

- (i) Budget Estimate for 1903 (*vide* Appendix A).
- (ii) Balance Sheet for 1902 (*vide* Appendix B).
- (iii) In connection with the above, the Finance Committee's Report for 1903 (*vide* Appendix C).

It was *resolved* that the Budget Estimate for 1903 be passed and the Balance Sheet for 1902 be adopted.

It was further *resolved* that the Tabulator's fee, and the grant of bonuses to the Head Clerk and other clerks and servants of the Registrar's Office for over-time work in connection with the Arts and Science Annual Examinations (including the Entrance, etc.), as provided for in the Budget, are *sanctioned*, as for previous years.

In this connexion the Meeting also considered the recommendations of the Finance Committee for 1903 (*vide* Appendix C).

I. With reference to the recommendations for *Decrease of Expenditure*, it was *resolved*—

- (i) That the system adopted by the Bombay University, in looking over Examination papers of the Matriculation Examination, as described in Section No. 184 of the Report of the Universities Commission, be adopted by this University in the Entrance, School Final and Intermediate Examinations.
- (ii) That the superintendence of the Entrance and School Final Examinations at the Allahabad Centre be entrusted to the Head Master of the Government High School, assisted by members of the Staffs of other High Schools in Allahabad, the general arrangements for such superintendence being made by the Registrar.

- (iii) That the superintendence of the Intermediate and Degrees Examinations at the Allahabad Centre continue as at present, excepting that remuneration to each invigilator be reduced to Rs.16 daily, with *two* papers a day; and Rs.10 daily, with *one* paper a day.
- (iv) That for superintendence of the LL.B. Examination, the arrangements at present in force shall continue.
- (v) That the following words be added at the end of Bye-law No. 31 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, *viz.*:—‘Except in the case of candidates appearing for any of these Examinations from Schools in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana; or as private candidates from the same area.’
- (vi) That under Regulation No. 35 of the Regulations in Arts, exemption shall not be granted by the Syndicate except in the case of teachers; and the Syndicate shall not undertake to hold an Examination solely for private candidates.
- (vii) That the Syndicate approves of the proposal of the Finance Committee to discontinue the sending of notices of meetings in registered covers, and that corresponding alterations of Rules Nos. 10, 12 (*a*), 39, 51, 62 and 63, of the Rules of the University, to give effect to the proposal, be recommended to the Senate.
- (viii) That the remuneration to Examiners for setting papers for the M.A. Examination be Rs.75 each paper, and that the fee for the M.A. *practical* examination in Physical Science be Rs. 100.

and the *honorarium* for selecting passages for the Oral Test for the School Final-Examination be Rs. 50.

- (ix) That the proposal to reduce the fee for the services of a shorthand reporter is impracticable.

With reference to the question of printing charges, the Registrar read a letter from the Manager of the *Pioneer Press*, when it was *resolved*

- (x) That the Finance Committee be instructed to make enquiries as to the cost of printing, and report to the Syndicate.

II. With reference to the Finance Committee's recommendations concerning an *increase of income*, it was *resolved*

- (i) That the Entrance and School Final Examination fee of school-students be raised from Rs.10 to Rs.12: and that of Entrance private candidates from Rs.16 to Rs.20.

- (ii) That the fees for the higher examinations remain as now.

III. It was further *resolved* that the recommendations, as approved and accepted by the Syndicate, be sent back to the Finance Committee for report at the next Meeting as to how they are to be incorporated and carried out.

142. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 78, dated the 6th December, 1902, Mr. Cox proposed that, in future, graduates of the Allahabad University be not allowed to appear at the M.A. Examination in Mathematics or Physics of the Calcutta University.

It was *resolved* that for the words "be not allowed," the words "be not granted permission" be substituted: and that with this amendment the *motion* by Mr. Cox be accepted.

143. Mr. Cox proposed that all applications for affiliation shall be referred to a Committee consisting of the Director of Public Instruction and six elected Fellows, who shall be experts in the following subjects, respectively, *viz.*, (1) Languages; (2) Mental and Moral Science; (3) Mathematics; (4) Physics; (5) Chemistry; (6) History and Political Economy; and that this Committee be instructed to meet at the earliest possible date in order to draw up conditions to be fulfilled by colleges desiring affiliation.

It was *resolved*

- (i) That a Committee be appointed to consider the matter and draw up rules or conditions, and report to the Syndicate:
- (ii) That the Committee consist of the Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Thibaut, Mr. Venis, Mr. Cox, Mr. Ward, Mr. Hill and Mr. Morison,—Mr. Cox being convener.

144. With reference to Syndicate Resolutions No. 104, dated 1st February, 1902, and No. 135, dated 28th February, 1903, the Meeting considered further the application for affiliation, to the B.A. standard, of the Benares Central Hindu College.

It was *resolved*

- (i) That further information shewing the desirability and stability of the institution be called for: and
- (ii) That the question be referred to the Committee appointed, under Resolution No. 143 of these Minutes, to draw up rules or conditions to be fulfilled by colleges desiring affiliation.

145. The Registrar placed before the Meeting letter No. G.-4100, dated the 11th February, 1903, from the Director of Public Instruction, U. P. of Agra and Oudh, on the subject of Commercial Training (*vide* Appendix D).

It was *resolved* that the matter be referred for consideration to a sub-committee consisting of the Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Thibaut, Pandit Sundar Lal, Rev. Mr. Westcott, and Mr. de la Fosse—with instructions to report if possible at the April Meeting.

146. The Registrar read letter from Mr. Browning, resigning his Examinership in the B.A. Political Philosophy, and suggested that the Convener of the Board of Examiners be asked to nominate a new Examiner for confirmation by the Syndicate.

It was *resolved* that the Convener of the Board of Examiners be asked to nominate a new Examiner in the place of Mr. Browning.

147. In reply to a question by Mr. Jones, it was *resolved* that the Principal of the Agra College arrange with the Examiners already appointed, for the conduct of the *oral* and *practical* examinations at the second centre for the Degrees Examinations of 1903.

148. With reference to Bye-law No. 8 (*d*) of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, it was *resolved* that Mr. Cox be re-appointed Convener of the Board of Studies in Mathematics.

G. E. KNOX,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

Budget Estimate from 1st January to 31st December, 1903,

		RECEIPTS.					
No.	Particulars of Income.		Actuals.		Estimate.		REMARKS.
			From 1st January to 31st December, 1902.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1903.			
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
1	To Opening Balance in the Bank of Bengal (Genl. a/c.)	...	20,397	15 1	14,801	0 6	This is accumulated interest on Government Promissory Notes of Rs.34,000 placed to the Reserve Fund.
"	" Reserve Fund Interest Account	...	4,849	14 5	6,034	10 5	
	Total	...	25,247	13 6	20,835	10 11	
"	" Cash in hand (Permanent Advance)	...	30	0 0	30	0 0	
	Total of Opening Balance	...	25,277	13 6	20,865	10 11	
2	To Fees for :—1902 and 1903 Examinations received in 1902						
	Degree of Doctor of Laws, 1902	...	200	0 0	...		} Actually known.
	Honours in Law Examination	...	...		...
	LL. B.	...	2,650	0 0	4,300	0 0	
	First D.Sc.	...	60	0 0	160	0 0	
	Second D. Sc.	...	90	0 0	150	0 0	
	Third D.Sc.	...	...		...
	B. Sc.	...	210	0 0	360	0 0	
	M.A.	...	1,550	0 0	1,950	0 0	
	B.A.	...	7,680	0 0	7,170	0 0	
	Intermediate	...	13,020	0 0	12,980	0 0	
	Entrance (School Candidates)	11,640	0 0	11,000	0 0	} Estimated. If rate of annual decrease be maintained, there will be this year a further decrease of about Rs.1,200.
	Entrance (Private Candidates)	...	3,664	0 0	3,000	0 0	
	School Final	...	4,630	0 0	4,800	0 0	} Vide Senate Minutes, 3rd March, 1902.
	Special Vernacular	...	328	0 0	300	0 0	
	Extra Fees	...	391	0 0	...		
	Total of Fee Income	...	46,113	0 0	46,170	0 0	
3	To Fees :—Duplicate Certificates	...	204	0 0	200	0 0	
4	" " Gowns and Diplomas	...	420	0 0	400	0 0	
5	" " Sale-proceeds of University Publications (Calendars and Minutes)	...	21	9 8	...		
6	" " Sale-proceeds of used Answer-Books	...	40	0 0	30	0 0	
	Total of Miscellaneous Income	...	685	9 8	630	0 0	
7	" Interest received on Reserve Fund during 1902	...	1,190	0 0	1,190	0 0	
	TOTAL OF INCOME DURING THE YEAR 1902	...	47,988	9 8	47,990	0 0	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	73,266	7 2	68,855	10 11	

DIX A.

ALLAHABAD.

of the Office of Registrar, University of Allahabad.

DISBURSEMENTS.

No.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Number.		Actuals.		Estimates.		REMARKS.			
		Actual	Estimate.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1902.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1903.					
		1902.	1903.								
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	By Registrar's salary @ Rs 500 p. m. ...	1	1		6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	
2	„ Head Clerk's do. @ „ 100 p. m. ...	1	1		2,400	0	0	1,200	0	0	
3	„ Second do. do. @ „ 65 p. m. ...	1	1		720	0	0	780	0	0	
4	„ Third do. do. @ „ 32-8 p. m. ...	1	1		352	0	0	390	0	0	
5	„ Librarian do. @ „ 5 p. m. ...	1	1		60	0	0	60	0	0	
6	„ Menial Servants' do. @ „ 45 p. m. ...	7	7		421	14	3	540	0	0	
7	„ Office Contingencies @ „ 30 p. m. ...	...	...		267	0	1	360	0	0	
8	„ Do. Rent Allowance @ „ 70 p. m. ...	...	...		840	0	0	840	0	0	
9	„ Service postage stamps @ „ 60 p. m. ...	...	...		690	0	0	720	0	0	
10	„ Telegrams @ „ 5 p. m. ...	...	...		149	0	0	60	0	0	
11	„ Advertisements ...	...	...		42	7	0	40	0	0	
12	„ Examination Expenses incurred at Centres ...	...	...		920	9	0	920	0	0	
13	„ Printing Miscellaneous (Minutes, Rolls, Forms, Certificates, Diplomas, Notices, Agendas, Cards, Envelopes, &c. &c) ...	...	...		3,131	15	3	3,300	0	0	
	„ Printing Examination Papers (Arts, Sc. & Law) ...	...	...		2,648	12	11	3,000	0	0	
	„ Printing Answer-books ...	...	...		1,325	0	0	1,500	0	0	
14	„ Remuneration to Examiners :—										
	„ Special Vernacular Examination ...	...	...		62	8	0	85	0	0	
	„ School Final-Examination ...	...	...		3,702	8	0	3,500	0	0	
	„ Entrance do. ...	...	...		7,850	8	0	7,000	0	0	
	„ Intermediate do. ...	...	...		5,550	0	0	5,700	0	0	
	„ B.A. and B.Sc. do. ...	...	...		4,892	4	0	5,000	0	0	
	„ D.Sc. (First) do. ...	...	...		914	8	0	930	0	0	
	„ D.Sc. (Second) do. ...	...	...		1,485	0	0	1,650	0	0	
	„ D.Sc. (Third) do. ...	...	...		...			...
	„ M.A. do. ...	...	...		2,445	0	0	3,000	0	0	
	„ LLB. Examination ...	...	...		1,960	0	0	4,080	0	0	For the LL.B. Examinations of November 1902 and March 1903.
15	„ Travelling expenses, and halt-allowances to Oral Examiners, Boards of Examiners and Laboratory Inspectors ...	...	...		373	12	0	400	0	0	
16	„ Fee for Tabulator ...	...	...		300	0	0	300	0	0	
17	„ Superintending Arts, Science and Law Examinations at Allahabad Centre ...	...	...		1,005	0	0	1,250	0	0	
18	„ Bonuses to Clerks and Servants ...	...	...		1,477	8	0	510	0	0	
19	„ Fee for Auditor ...	...	...		100	0	0	100	0	0	
20	„ Transit charges for Answer-Books sent to Centres, to Examiners, and return freight ...	...	...		133	5	9	140	0	0	
21	„ Office Furniture ...	...	...		...			30	0	0	
22	„ Pensionary Contribution ...	...	...		75	0	0	75	0	0	
23	„ Refund of Examination-fees ...	...	...		...			40	0	0	
24	„ Fee for Shorthand Reporters ...	...	...		100	0	0	100	0	0	For two Meetings (March and November, 1903).
25	„ Pension to the late Head Clerk ...	...	...		...			792	0	0	
26	„ Income Tax and Commn. Reserve Fund Int. a/c ...	...	...		5	4	0	3	4	0	
	Total of Disbursements ...	...	...		52,400	12	3	54,395	4	0	
27	„ Closing Balance in the Bank of Bengal (Genl. a/c) ...	...	...		14,801	0	6	7,205	12	6	
	Do. do (Reserve Fund) ...	...	...		6,034	10	5	7,224	10	5	
	Do. Cash in hand (Permanent Advance) ...	...	...		30	0	0	30	0	0	
	Total of Closing Balance ...	...	...		20,865	10	11	14,460	6	11	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...		73,266	7	2	68,855	10	11	

APPENDIX B.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

BALANCE SHEET.

DR. Showing Assets and Liabilities from 1st January to 31st December, 1902.
CR. Syndicate Resolution No. 87 of 8th March, 1897.

Month and Date.	LIABILITIES.	Amount.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.	Month and Date.	ASSETS.	Amount.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
1902 December 31st.	To Balance ...	Rs. a. p. 1,00,722 1 5	Rs. a. p. 1,00,722 1 5	Rs. a. p. 22,377 15 8	1902 December 31st.	By Invested Funds :—	Rs. a. p. 0-000 0 0	Rs. a. p. 0-000 0 0	N. W. P. Club Debentures.
						" Sin Charles Elliott Scholarship Fund ...	...		G. P. Notes.
						" Reserve Fund ...	34 000 0 0		Do.
						" Mohan Lal Vishnu Lal Endowment Fund ...	1,000 0 0		Do.
						" Ikbal Ali G. M. Endowment Fund ...	1,500 0 0		Do.
						" Griffith Memorial Endowment Fund ...	7,100 0 0		Do.
						" Swarnamayi Umacharan Gold Medal Fund ...	1,000 0 0		Do.
						" Lala Sanwal Dass Fund ...	20,000 0 0	70,600 0 0	Do.
1901.	To Balance ...	...	1,04,552 6 10	...		" Cash Balance in the Bank of Bengal :—	...		G. P. Notes.—Reside these Investments a sum of Rs. 7,700 held in trust by the Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, U. P. Agra and Oudh, belonging to the Lumsden Memorial Fund, on which annual interest amounting to Rs. 288-13-2 is received annually by the University from the Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, U. P. Agra and Oudh.
	Net Profit or Loss on the 31st December, 1902.	...	-3,880 5 5	...		" General Fund a/c ...	14,801 0 6		
						" Reserve Fund a/c ...	6,034 10 5		
						" Endowment Fund a/c ...	1,512 4 9		
						" In hand ...	30 0 0	22,377 15 8	
						" Gowns and Caps ...	2,464 14 6		
						" Office Furniture ...	2,141 12 0		
						" Iron Safe ...	2,367 7 3		
						" Library Books ...	770 0 0	7,744 1 9	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,00,722 1 5	1,00,722 1 5		GRAND TOTAL	...	1,00,722 1 5	

APPENDIX C.

Recommendations of the Finance Committee on the Budget Estimates for 1903.

The probable receipts for 1903 will amount to about Rs. 46,000 and the probable expenditure at the present rate to Rs. 54,500.

A deficit of over Rs.8,000 may be expected. If the new rules regarding private candidates be adopted, the deficit may be about Rs.11,000.

(a) Increase of income.

We consider that the time has arrived when the question of increasing the income of the University can be no longer deferred. We endorse the recommendation of the Finance Committee of last year that the examination fees should be raised.

(b) Decrease of expenditure.

1. Some further steps should be taken to prevent candidates, both school and private, of these provinces going up for the Entrance Examinations of other Universities. This University probably loses for this reason between 400 and 500 candidates every year.

2. Except in English Literature, candidates for the M.A. degree should be required to attend a regular course of lectures at an affiliated College.

If, however, private candidates are allowed, they should be required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 100, and the University should not undertake to hold an examination solely for private candidates.

3. There seems to be no reason that notices of Meetings should be sent in registered covers.

4. The payment of a fee for superintending Arts, Science and Law Examinations at the Allahabad Centre might be discontinued since no fee is paid at other centres.

5. The printing charges seem to be excessive, and inquiry should be made as to whether the printing cannot be more cheaply done. Tenders might be invited from different firms. An application might be made to the Government to do the printing of the University free of charge.

6. The remuneration to Examiners for setting papers for the M.A. Examination should be reduced] to Rs. 75. The fee for the M.A. practical examination in Physical Science should be Rs. 100. Internal examiners might be invited to give their services gratuitously.

The honorarium for selecting passages for the Oral Test of the School Final-Examination should be Rs. 50.

7. The fee for a shorthand reporter might be reduced.

C. F. de la FOSSE,

HOMERSHAM COX,

I agree with above recommendations, with the exception of resolution 2nd, from which I dissent.

SUNDER LAL.

APPENDIX D.

No. $\frac{6}{4100}$ OF 1902-1903.

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Allahabad, the 11th February, 1903.

SIR,

The Government of India has suggested that Commercial Training should be included in the curriculum on the practical side of High Schools in large centres of commerce and population, and the Universities Commission, in paragraph 151 of its report, has urged that Government and the Universities should foster as far as possible commercial education. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly ordered that commercial classes shall be opened at High Schools at large centres, and has requested me to bring before the Syndicate at the earliest opportunity a scheme for introducing a special commercial course leading to a School Final test, with a view to its inclusion in the School Final-Examination, and also a scheme for an advanced commercial course at the Cawnpore High School in continuation of the High School Course.

I have accordingly to propose that courses be instituted as follows:—

1. A preparatory commercial course in High Schools leading to a School Final test including:—

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|---------------------------|
| 1. English | .. | .. | } As at the School Final. |
| 2. Urdu | .. | .. | |
| 3. Hindi | .. | .. | |
| 4. History and Geography | .. | .. | |
| 5. Commercial Geography | .. | .. | |
| 6. Book-Keeping | .. | .. | |

7. Commercial Arithmetic and Native System of Accounts.

In addition to the above subjects candidates may be examined in—

8. Shorthand, and

9. Typewriting ;

and if they satisfy the Examiners in either of them, an entry will be made on their certificate.

2. A further course for a certificate, after two years' additional study. The subjects recognised in the certificate examination should be—

(a) *English*.—Handwriting, Dictation, Orthography, Composition, Analysis.

(b) *Urdu*.— Ditto ditto.

(c) *Hindi*.— Ditto ditto.

(d) *Arithmetic*.—Theory and Practice and particularly the Metric System and Mental Arithmetic. Foreign Weights and Measures, Currencies and Exchanges, with approximations. Book-Keeping.

(e) *History*.—Commercial History of British Empire.

(f) *Political Economy* (as for London Chamber of Commerce Junior Certificate, page 24 of Prospectus).

(g) *Commercial Geography* of British Empire (as for London Chamber of Commerce Junior Certificate, page 24 of Prospectus.)

(h) *Shorthand*.—Writing 70 or 80 words a minute from dictation. Transcription of same.

(i) *Typewriting*.—Copying in correct form commercial letters and tabular statements from manuscript copy.

If the scheme for a commercial side to the School Final-Examination is accepted, I would suggest that the University should also hold the Examination in the further course as an alternative to the Intermediate Examination, for students who are preparing themselves for a commercial career and do not intend to proceed to the B.A. Degree.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. F. de la FOSSE, M.A.,

Personal Assistant,

For T. C. LEWIS, M.A.,

D. P. I., U. P. of A. & Oudh.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 3.

ANNUAL MEETING.

FRIDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1903.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT, *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE-MR. JUSTICE KNOX.	THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE
THE HON'BLE PANDIT MADAN	BURKITT.
MOHAN MALAVIYA.	DR. S. C. BANERJI.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BANARJI.	PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AIKMAN.	

VII.—The Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Law, held on the 17th January, 1903, were confirmed.

VIII.—The Meeting proceeded to elect a President for the year ending March, 1904.

It was unanimously *resolved* that the Hon'ble Mr. Conlan be re-elected President of the Faculty for the year ending March, 1904.

IX.—The Meeting proceeded, under Bye-law No. 44 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, to appoint Moderators for the next LL.B. Examination.

It was *resolved* that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banarji and Pandit Sundar Lal be appointed moderators, Pandit Sundar Lal being convener.

X.—The Meeting proceeded to fix the date for the LL.B. Examination of 1904, under Regulation No. 1 of the Regulations in Law.

It was *resolved* that the LL.B. Examination, 1904, be held on the 4th April and following days.

XI.—The Meeting considered the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed under Resolution No. II (i) of the Meeting of the Faculty of Law, held on the 9th August, 1901:—

It was *resolved*—

That the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, as now amended, be sent on to the Senate for sanction. (*Vide* Appendices (a), A., B. and C.)

T. CONLAN,

President.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX (a).

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed under Resolution No. II (i) of the Meeting of the Faculty of Law, held on 9th August, 1901.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox .. *Vice-Chancellor of the University.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerji .. }

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan
Malaviya. }

Mr. Karamat Husain .. }

and
Pandit Sunder Lal .. }

Members of the Faculty of Law.

Having read and considered the proposed amendments of the present Regulations in Law, the Sub-Committee recommends :—

I—That the proposed amendments as altered in Appendices A and B, hereunto attached, be approved, and submitted to the Senate for adoption.

II—That for the Regulations for the degree of Doctor of Laws now in force, the Regulations shown in Appendix C, hereunto attached, be substituted, and the same be submitted to the Senate for adoption.

III.—That this Faculty would respectfully recommend to the Syndicate that, in their opinion, the time has come when this University might be a Teaching University so far as Law is concerned ; that in view of the fact that the Government Service both in the Judicial and Executive Branches is largely recruited from LL.B. graduates, and of the importance of a sound and thorough training in Law not only for them but also for lawyers in general, the Government be urged to make a suitable annual grant to the funds of the University for the next five years, to be regulated at the end of that period in accordance with the income derived by the University from fees for teaching and for examining in Law. The University might on its side guarantee that there would be no reduction in the scale of fees now current in the Muir College and the University Law Examinations, and that the sum thus received from Government would be applied to the strengthening of the Law Department and to no other object.

APPENDIX A.

REGULATIONS IN LAW.

1. Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. must have obtained the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. in this or in some other University in the British Empire which may be recognized by the Syndicate, and shall be required to pass two examinations in law, the first to be called the Intermediate Examination in Law and the second the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAW.

2. The Intermediate Examination in Law shall be held annually at Allahabad, and shall commence on a date to be fixed by the Faculty of Law.

3. Every candidate for admission to this Examination shall produce a certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed, to the effect that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law affiliated to this University for not less than one academical year (of twelve months including vacations) after having passed the B.A. or the B.Sc. examination.

No candidate shall be deemed to have prosecuted a regular course of study as aforesaid, unless he shall have attended at least three-fourths of the total number of lectures delivered in an academical year. The Faculty of Law shall from time to time prescribe the total number of lectures, not being less than eighty, to be delivered.

4. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send in his application, with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, and shall remit a fee of twenty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to receive a refund of such fee.

5. Failure to pass or present himself for examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to any subsequent examination. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on his making a fresh application, and on payment of a like fee of Rs.20 on each occasion.

6. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

7. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

- (I) Jurisprudence.
- (II) The Law of Contracts.
- (III) The Law of Easements and Torts.
- (IV) The Law of Evidence.
- (V) Criminal Law and Procedure.

8. A paper shall be set in each of the above subjects, and the examination shall be held in such order as the Faculty of Law may direct. Not less than three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

9. The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the text-books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above subjects.

10. As soon as may be possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

11. There shall be two classes in the examination, a first and a second class.

12. All candidates who have passed shall be placed, in the order of their marks, in one or other of such classes; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together. To qualify for the first class, a candidate must obtain not less than 60 per cent., and for the second class, not less than 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable; and for both classes a *minimum* of 30 per cent. of the marks allotted to each paper.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to present myself at the ensuing Intermediate Examination in Law.

The fee* of Rupees 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

Signature of Candidate.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, Bank-notes, or by Money Order. Postage Stamps will not be received in payment of the fee.

N.B.—The fee receipt will be sent to the officer who signs this application form, and not direct to the candidate.

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that the above-named candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study for one academical year, in the Law class attached to my college and has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 3 of the Regulations in Law ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from appearing at the above-named Examination in Law, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

He has attended..... lectures out of.....delivered in the year.

The..... 190 . Name.....

Principal,..... College.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Name (in full).....

Age (in years and months).....

Name of father or guardian.....

Date of passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination.....

District, and town or village, where resident.....

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.).....

Religion.....

Caste, if any.....

Whether he has appeared at the Intermediate Examination in Law of any previous year. Yes or no.

Signature of Candidate.

Centre of Examination,—Allahabad, Muir Central College.

THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

13. The Examination for the Degree of LL.B. shall be held annually at Allahabad, and shall commence on a date to be fixed by the Faculty of Law.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Law, and has since passing the said examination prosecuted a regular course of study, for not less than one academical year (of twelve months including vacations), in a school of law affiliated to the University. No candidate shall be deemed to have prosecuted a regular course of study as aforesaid, unless he shall have attended at least three-fourths of the total number of lectures delivered in an academical year. The Faculty of Law shall from time to time prescribe the total number of lectures, not being less than eighty, to be so delivered.

15. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, and shall remit therewith a fee of forty rupees, without payment of which he shall not be admitted to the examination. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to receive a refund of such fee.

16. Failure to pass or present himself for examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to any subsequent examination.

A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations upon his making a fresh application and on payment of a like fee of Rs. 40 on each occasion.

17. The examination shall be partly *viva voce* and partly by printed papers.

18. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(I) The Code of Civil Procedure, Limitation and Pleadings.

(II) The Law relating to Land Tenures, Rent and Revenue in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

(III) Hindu Law, with the statutory modifications thereof.

(IV) Mahomedan Law, with the statutory modifications thereof.

(V) The Law relating to Transfer of Property, including the principles of Equity, in so far as they relate to the subject.

(VI) Equity with special reference to the law of Trusts and of Specific Relief.

(VII) Jurisprudence and Indian Constitutional Law.

(VIII) Pleadings both Civil and Criminal.

A paper shall be set in each of the above subjects. The examination shall be held in such order as the Faculty may direct. Not less than three hours shall be allowed for each paper : 15 per cent. of the marks assigned to each subject shall be allotted to the *viva voce* examination.

19. The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the text-books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above subjects.

20. As soon as may be possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

21. There shall be two classes in the examination, a first and a second class.

22. All candidates who have passed shall be placed, in order of their marks, in one or other of such classes ; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together. To qualify for the first class a candidate must obtain not less than 60 per cent., and for the second class, not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable, and for both classes a *minimum* of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to each paper.

LL.B. EXAMINATION. APPLICATION.

To
THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.
SIR,

I REQUEST permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee* of Rupees 40 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

Signature of Candidate.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, Bank-notes, or by Money Order. *Postage Stamps* will not be received in payment of the fee.

N.B.—The fee receipt will be sent to the officer who signs this application form, and not direct to the candidate.

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that the above-named candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study for the academical year

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

after passing the Intermediate Examination in Law, in the Law class attached to my college ; has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 14 of the Regulations in Law ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as Bachelor of Laws ; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

He has attended.....lectures out of.....delivered in the year.

The _____ 190 . Name _____

Principal, _____ College.

(PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.)

Name (in full) _____

Age (in years and months) _____

Name of father or guardian _____

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Law _____

District, and town or village, where resident _____

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.) _____

Religion _____

Caste, if any _____

Whether he has appeared at the LL B. Examination of any previous year. *Yes or no.*

Signature of Candidate.

Centre of Examination,—Allahabad, Muir Central College.

APPENDIX B.

HONOURS IN LAW.

The Regulations are to be the same as those now in force, with this exception, that for the present Regulation 18 (Calendar, page 145,) the following shall be substituted :--

"18. To qualify for obtaining Honours, candidates must obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the marks allotted in each subject."

APPENDIX C.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

1. No special examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor of Laws, and has at any time passed the Honour examination may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws without examination, provided :—

(a) That two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws certify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that since graduating in Law he has practised his profession with repute for at least five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Laws ; and

(b) That he has written an essay approved by the Faculty of Laws, or a sub-committee thereof, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of Rs.200 shall be payable for the degree of Doctor of Laws. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

2

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 13.

SATURDAY, 4TH APRIL, 1903.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

MR. COX.

REV. MR. WESTCOTT.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SYAD
AMJAD ALI.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA
RAM BHATTACHARYA.

PUNDIT SUNDAR LAL.

149. The Minutes of the Meetings held on the 28th February and 4th March, 1903, respectively, were confirmed.

150. Contingent and other bills for the month of February, 1903, were passed after amendment of item February 27th, for Rs. 10. (*Vide Appendix D.*)

151. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 108, dated the 24th January, 1903, the Registrar read replies from the Principals, Muir Central College, and Agra College, regarding the date for the commencement of the Law School Session.

It was *resolved* that the 1st April in each year be prescribed by the University as the date on which the Law School Session shall commence.

In this connection the Meeting considered a petition, dated the 1st April, 1903, and forwarded by the Principal,

from the students of the 2nd Year Law Class of the Muir Central College: when it was further *resolved* that the students be informed that the Syndicate regrets that no such concession as asked for can be made.

152. With reference to Rule No. 3 of the Rules of the University, the Meeting considered and dealt with the amended Regulations in Law as recommended by the Faculty of Law at its meeting held on the 6th March, 1903. (*Vide* Appendices A, B, C.)

It was *resolved* that the new Regulations in Law approved by the Faculty of Law at its Annual Meeting, 6th March, 1903, and shown in Appendices A, B, and C, be sent on to the Senate.

In this connection the Syndicate proceeded to consider recommendation No. III of the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Faculty of Law at a meeting held on the 9th August, 1901, and approved by the Faculty of Law at its Annual Meeting held on the 6th March, 1903. [*Vide* Appendix (a).]

It was *resolved* (i) that the said recommendation No. III be adopted after amendment as follows:—

That the Syndicate is of opinion that the time has come when this University should be a Teaching University so far as Law is concerned; that in view of the fact that the Government Service, both in the Judicial and Executive Branches, is largely recruited from LL.B. graduates, and of the importance of a sound and thorough training in Law, not only for them but also for lawyers in general, the Government be urged to make a suitable annual grant to the funds of the University of not less than twenty-five thousand rupees for the next five years, to be regulated at the end of that period in accordance with the income derived by the University from fees for teaching and for examining in Law.

That the University guarantee that there would be no reduction in the scale of fees now current in the Muir College and that fixed for the University Law Examinations, and that the sum received from Government, together with the income from tuition fees and savings from Law Examination fees, would be applied to the strengthening of the Law Department and to no other object.

(ii) That a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, Pandit Sundar Lal and Mr. Cox, be appointed to draft a letter to be forwarded to the Government, with reference to recommendation No. III of the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Faculty of Law, with an Appendix of Accounts for Law Classes and Examinations.

153. Dr. Thibaut read a letter from Mr. Pirie, referring to the recent Examinations for Degrees.

It was *resolved* that a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, Pandit Sundar Lal and Dr. Thibaut (with power to add to their number), be appointed to enquire into the matter of Mr. Pirie's letter.

154. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor *moved* that academic costumes for the B.Sc. and D.Sc. degrees be prescribed.

It was *resolved* that the Registrar be instructed to gather information or particulars of the costumes prescribed by other Universities for such degrees, and send the information to a Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Jennings and Mr. Cox, for report.

155. The Registrar read letter, dated 25th February, 1903, from Sirdar Madhava Rao V. Kibe Sahib, M.A., of Indore.

It was *resolved* that the generous offer by Sirdar Madhava Rao V. Kibe Sahib, M.A., of a gift to the University of a collection of Persian works, including the *Ain Akbari*, *Sikandar Nama* and *Shah Nama*, be gratefully accepted.

156. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 134 (ii), dated the 28th February, 1903—

It was *resolved* that the question of affiliation, to the University, of the Allahabad Training College for Teachers in Secondary Schools, be considered as soon as the proposed Regulations consequent on paragraph No. 4 of letter of Government, No. 74, dated the 11th February, 1902, have been passed by the Senate and finally sanctioned by the Government.

157. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 141-III, dated the 4th March, 1903, the Meeting received the report of the Finance Committee concerning the carrying out of such recommendations as were approved by the Syndicate. (*Vide Appendix E.*)

It was *resolved*—

(i) That in the printed letter of instructions to Examiners of the Entrance and School Final Examinations, the Registrar include the following new rule, to follow after the present Rule No. 2, *viz* :—

“3. The examiners in English are requested to send to the Registrar the names and numbers of those candidates who have passed in English or may pass with the addition of grace marks. The examiners in other subjects are directed only to look over the answer-books of such candidates,”—

and that the Registrar add further requisite instructions to ensure the due despatch of the names, roll numbers and marks of such passed candidates.

(ii) That the Director of Public Instruction be asked to permit the Head Master of the Government High School, assisted by members of the staffs of other High Schools in Allahabad, to conduct annually the Entrance and School Final Examinations at the Allahabad Centre.

(iii) That Bye-Law No. 31, of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, read as follows,—

"31. Except in the case of candidates appearing for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Universities, and the Entrance Examination of the Panjab if passed in English, from schools in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, or as private candidates from within the same area, those examinations shall, for the purposes of the Arts Course, be accepted as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

(iv) That the following new paragraph be added to Bye-Law No. 34, at the foot of p. 96 of the University Calendar, *viz.*—

"With reference to Regulation No. 35 of the Regulations in Arts, exemption shall not be granted by the Syndicate except in the case of teachers ; and the Syndicate shall not undertake to hold an examination solely for private candidates."

(v) It was *resolved* that notice of motion under Rule No. 13, for the omission of the words "in a registered cover" in Rules Nos. 10, 12(a), 13, 39, 51, 62, 65, wherever they may occur, be sent on to the Senate.

(vi) Is was *resolved* that with reference to the M.A. Examination, Bye-Law No. 20 be altered to read :—

20. "The scale of remuneration to Examiners will be as follows :—

M.A. Examination.

		Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper	...	75	0	0
„ marking each answer „	...	2	8	0
„ examining a candidate <i>visà voce</i>	...	2	8	0

Practical Examiners in the M.A. Examination in Physical Science shall each be granted remuneration of Rs. 100."

It was further *resolved*, with reference to the School Final-Examination, that the *honorarium* for selecting passages for the Oral Test shall be Rs. 50.

(vii) It was *resolved* that, in order to give effect to the proposal to raise the rates of examination-fees for the Entrance and School Final Examinations, Mr. Cox move a Resolution in the Senate at the next November meeting.

158. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 145, dated the 4th March, 1903, it was *resolved* that the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the subject of commercial training be brought before the Syndicate at its meeting in August next.

159. Nominations of examiners for the Degrees Examinations, and likewise for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final Examinations, 1904, were confirmed.

160. Shams-ul-ulama Maulavi Syjad Ali, M.A., proposed that in future graduates of the Allahabad University be not allowed to appear at the M.A. Examination, in Arabic or Persian, of the Calcutta University.

It was *resolved* that further consideration of the proposal be deferred to the next Annual Meeting (March 1904).

161. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 131 (ii), dated 28th February, 1903, the Registrar read letter No. 853, dated 23rd March, 1903, and enclosure, from the Principal, Agra College, regarding the admission into that College of Abdus Salam.

It was *resolved* that the reply by the Principal be filed.

162. The Registrar read letter, dated 26th March, 1903, from Mr. Baij Nath, Fellow of the Allahabad University.

It was *resolved* that Mr. Baij Nath's letter be acknowledged.

163. The Registrar read letter, dated 27th March, 1903, from the Honorary Secretary, Mission Education Union, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, drawing the attention of the Syndicate to Resolution No. 12 of the last annual meeting of the Mission Education Union, dealing with the question of the date of the University Entrance and School Final Examinations, and to their views on the subject as set forth in an accompanying memorandum.

The Syndicate having reconsidered its Resolution No. 127, dated the 28th February, 1903, whereby the date for the Entrance and School Final Examinations in 1904 was fixed for Monday, the 25th January, *resolved* that in supersession of Resolution No. 127, the date for the commencement of the said examinations be changed to the 10th March, 1904.

164. The Registrar read letter, dated 28th March, from Mr. T. C. Jones.

It was *resolved* that Mr. Jones be informed that the Syndicate cannot but express regret that the mistake reported should have occurred.

165. The Registrar read a letter dated 28th March, 1903, from the Principal, St. John's College, with enclosure, complaining of the printing and nature of questions for the recent Second D.Sc. Examination in Mathematics.

It was *resolved* that the letter, with enclosure, be forwarded to the Examiners, with the request that in marking the answer-papers they will make all due allowance, so that examinees shall not suffer in consequence of the mistakes made in printing the question-papers.

166. The Registrar read letter, dated 30th March, 1903, from the Rev. Mr. Crosthwaite, complaining of the unsatisfactory way in which the University Examination question-papers have this year been printed.

It was *resolved* that, as an Examiner in Mathematics, Mr. Crosthwaite be asked to see that in his subject no candidate suffer from the mistakes in printing which Mr. Crosthwaite justly complains of.

167. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 141 I (i), dated 4th March, 1903, it was *resolved* that the word *Intermediate* be expunged.

168. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 124 (ii), dated 28th of February, 1903, it was *resolved* that the Registrar convey to Mr. Kempster, Captain Fullerton and the Rev. Mr. Holland an expression of the great gratitude which the Syndicate owes those gentlemen for the assistance which they have afforded the University in the matter of providing accommodation for candidates at the recent Degrees Examinations.

G. E. KNOX,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

REGULATIONS IN LAW.

1. Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. must have obtained the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. in this or in some other University in the British Empire which may be recognized by the Syndicate, and shall be required to pass two examinations in law, the first to be called the Intermediate Examination in Law and the second the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAW.

2. The Intermediate Examination in Law shall be held annually at Allahabad, and shall commence on a date to be fixed by the Faculty of Law.

3. Every candidate for admission to this Examination shall produce a certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed, to the effect that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law affiliated to this University for not less than one academical year (of twelve months including vacations) after having passed the B.A. or the B.Sc. examination.

No candidate shall be deemed to have prosecuted a regular course of study as aforesaid, unless he shall have attended at least three-fourths of the total number of lectures delivered in an academical year. The Faculty of Law shall from time to time prescribe the total number of lectures, not being less than eighty, to be delivered.

4. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send in his application, with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, and shall remit a fee of twenty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to receive a refund of such fee.

5. Failure to pass or present himself for examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to any subsequent examination. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on his making a fresh application, and on payment of a like fee of Rs.20 on each occasion.

6. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

7. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

- (I) Jurisprudence.
- (II) The Law of Contracts.
- (III) The Law of Easements and Torts.
- (IV) The Law of Evidence.
- (V) Criminal Law and Procedure.

8. A paper shall be set in each of the above subjects, and the examination shall be held in such order as the Faculty of Law may direct. Not less than three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

9. The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the text-books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above subjects.

10. As soon as may be possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

11. There shall be two classes in the examination, a first and a second class.

12. All candidates who have passed shall be placed, in the order of their marks, in one or other of such classes; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together. To qualify for the first class, a candidate must obtain not less than 60 per cent., and for the second class, not less than 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable; and for both classes a *minimum* of 30 per cent. of the marks allotted to each paper.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to present myself at the ensuing Intermediate Examination in Law.

The fee* of Rupees 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

Signature of Candidate.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, Bank-notes, or by Money Order. *Postage Stamps* will not be received in payment of the fee.

N.B.—The fee receipt will be sent to the officer who signs this application form, and not direct to the candidate.

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that the above-named candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study for one academical

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

year, in the Law class attached to my college, and has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 3 of the Regulations in Law ; that I know nothing against

his character which ought to debar him from appearing at the above-named Examination in Law, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

He has attended.....lectures out of.....delivered in the year.

The_____ 190 . Name_____

Principal,_____ College.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Name (in full)_____

Age (in years and months)_____

Name of father or guardian_____

Date of passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination_____

District, and town or village, where resident_____

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.)_____

Religion_____

Caste, if any_____

Whether he has appeared at the Intermediate Examination in Law of any previous year. Yes or no.

Signature of Candidate.

Centre of Examination,—Allahabad, Muir Central College.

THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

13. The Examination for the Degree of LL.B. shall be held annually at Allahabad, and shall commence on a date to be fixed by the Faculty of Law.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Law, and has since passing the said examination prosecuted a regular course of study, for not less than one academical year (of twelve months including vacations), in a school of law affiliated to the University. No candidate shall be deemed to have prosecuted a regular course of study as aforesaid, unless he shall have attended at least three-fourths of the total number of lectures delivered in an academical year. The Faculty of Law shall from time to time prescribe the total number of lectures, not being less than eighty, to be so delivered.

15. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, and shall remit therewith a fee of forty rupees, without payment of which he shall not be admitted to the examination. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to receive a refund of such fee.

16. Failure to pass or present himself for examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to any subsequent examination.

A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations upon his making a fresh application and on payment of a like fee of Rs. 40 on each occasion.

17. The examination shall be partly *viva voce* and partly by printed papers.

18. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(I) The Code of Civil Procedure, Limitation and Pleadings.

(II) The Law relating to Land Tenures, Rent and Revenue in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

(III) Hindu Law, with the statutory modifications thereof.

(IV) Mahomedan Law, with the statutory modifications thereof.

(V) The Law relating to Transfer of Property, including the principles of Equity, in so far as they relate to the subject.

(VI) Equity with special reference to the law of Trusts and of Specific Relief.

(VII) Jurisprudence and Indian Constitutional Law.

(VIII) Pleadings both Civil and Criminal.

A paper shall be set in each of the above subjects. The examination shall be held in such order as the Faculty may direct. Not less than three hours shall be allowed for each paper : 15 per cent. of the marks assigned to each subject shall be allotted to the *viva voce* examination.

19. The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the text-books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above subjects.

20. As soon as may be possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

21. There shall be two classes in the examination, a first and a second class.

22. All candidates who have passed shall be placed, in order of their marks, in one or other of such classes ; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together. To qualify for the first class a candidate must obtain not less than 60 per cent., and for the second class, not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable, and for both classes a *minimum* of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to each paper.

LL.B. EXAMINATION. APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee* of Rupees 40 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

Signature of Candidate.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, Bank-notes, or by Money Order. *Postage Stamps* will not be received in payment of the fee.

N.B.—The fee receipt will be sent to the officer who signs this application form, and not direct to the candidate.

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that the above-named candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study for the academical year

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

after passing the Intermediate Examination in Law, in the Law class attached to my college; has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 14 of the Regulations in Law; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as Bachelor of Laws; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

He has attended.....lectures out of.....delivered in the year.

The_____190 . Name_____

Principal,_____College.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Name (in full)_____

Age (in years and months)_____

Name of father or guardian_____

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Law_____

District, and town or village, where resident_____

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.)_____

Religion_____

Caste, if any_____

Whether he has appeared at the LL.B. Examination of any previous year. Yes or no.

Signature of Candidate.

Centre of Examination,—Allahabad, Muir Central College.

APPENDIX B.

HONOURS IN LAW.

The Regulations are to be the same as those now in force, with this exception, that for the present Regulation 18 (Calendar, page 145,) the following shall be substituted :—

“ 18. To qualify for obtaining Honours, candidates must obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the marks allotted in each subject.

APPENDIX C.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

1. No special examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor of Laws, and has at any time passed the Honour examination may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws without examination, provided :—

- (a) That two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws certify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that since graduating in Law he has practised his profession with repute for at least five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Laws ; and
- (b) That he has written an essay approved by the Faculty of Laws, or a sub-committee thereof, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of Rs.200 shall be payable for the degree of Doctor of Laws. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

APPENDIX (a).

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed under Resolution No. II (i) of the Meeting of the Faculty of Law, held on 9th August, 1901.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox .. *Vice-Chancellor of the University.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerji .. }

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan
Malaviya. }

Members of the Faculty of Law.

Mr. Karamat Husain .. }

and .. }

Pandit Sunder Lal .. }

Having read and considered the proposed amendments of the present Regulations in Law, the Sub-Committee recommends :—

I.—That the proposed amendments as altered in Appendices A and B, hereunto attached, be approved, and submitted to the Senate for adoption.

II.—That for the Regulations for the degree of Doctor of Laws now in force, the Regulations shown in Appendix C, hereunto attached, be substituted, and the same be submitted to the Senate for adoption.

III.—That this Faculty would respectfully recommend to the Syndicate that, in their opinion, the time has come when this University might be a Teaching University so far as Law is concerned ; that in view of the fact that the Government Service both in the Judicial and Executive Branches is largely recruited from LL.B. graduates, and of the importance of a sound and thorough training in Law, not only for them but also for lawyers in general, the Government be urged to make a suitable annual grant to the funds of the University for the next five years, to be regulated at the end of that period in accordance with the income derived by the University from fees for teaching and for examining in Law. The University might on its side guarantee that there would be no reduction in the scale of fees now current in the Muir College and the University Law Examinations, and that the sum thus received from Government would be applied to the strengthening of the Law Department and to no other object,

APPENDIX D.

Bill of contingent charges for the month of February, 1903.

Month and date.	Particulars.	Amount.
1903.		Rs. a. p.
Feb. 3rd ...	By bill paid Clock-maker for January 1903	... 1 0 0
" " ... "	" Lamp-oil " ...	... 0 8 0
" " ... "	" Postage on a bearing letter	... 0 6 0
" " ... "	" <i>Ekka</i> -hire for urgent work	... 0 8 0
" " ... "	" Discount on a Lucknow draft	... 0 4 0
" 4th ... "	" Railway freight and cooly hire on a parcel	... 0 14 0
" 5th ... "	" In exchange for a coin rejected by the Bank	... 0 10 0
" 7th ... "	" Private postage on a confidential parcel	0 4 0
" " ... "	" <i>Ekka</i> -hire for urgent work	... 0 3 0
" 14th ... "	" Money-order commission on a money-order to Roorkee	... 0 8 0
" 16th ... "	" Railway freight on a parcel	... 0 4 0
" 18th ... "	" Postage on a parcel	... 0 4 0
" " ... "	" Carriage hire for urgent work	... 0 8 0
" 19th ... "	" Railway freight and <i>ekka</i> -hire on parcels	2 6 6
" " ... "	" Telegram	... 0 8 0
" 23rd ... "	" <i>Mistri</i> ...	... 0 5 0
" " ... "	" Railway freight and <i>ekka</i> -hire on answer books	... 1 4 0
" 24th ... "	" " on answer books	... 0 9 0
" " ... "	" " and <i>ekka</i> -hire on answer books	... 3 11 6
" 25th ... "	" " on a parcel	... 1 0 0

1903.]

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE.

275

Bill of contingent charges for the month of February, 1903.

Month and date.	Particulars.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.
Feb. 27th...	By bill paid B. Kedar Nath Chatterji ...	10 0 0
" " ... "	" Money-order commission for above ...	0 2 0
" " ... "	" Traill & Co. for account books ...	33 8 0
" " ... "	" Money-order commission for above ...	0 6 0
" " ... "	" Secundra Orphanage Press ...	32 5 3
" " ... "	" Money-order commission for above ...	0 6 0
" " ... "	" <i>Daftri's</i> account ...	0 4 0
" " ... "	" Telegram ...	0 8 0
" " ... "	" Contingent expenses—Entrance and School Final Examinations, Allahabad Centre ...	44 13 6
	TOTAL ...	138 1 9

Paid for warm clothes for menial servants in January, 1903 ... 30 0 0

OTHER BILLS.

Feb. 4th ...	By bill paid Invigilators (Entrance and School Final Examinations) ...	412 8 0
" " ... "	" for 25 cheques ...	1 9 0
" 9th ... "	" Superintendent, Thomason College Press ...	35 8 0
" 13th ... "	" Deputy Collector for service postage stamps ...	100 0 0
" 17th ... "	" Mr. W. Knox Johnson travelling allowance ...	53 4 0

ENDOWMENT OR TRUST FUND.

" 27th ...	By bill paid Sir Charles Elliot Scholarship (1st half year for 1902 scholarship) ...	210 0 0
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APPENDIX E.

(With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 141, I, II and III, 4th March, 1903).

I.—1. Include in instructions to examiners of Matriculation Examination after 2—

“3. The examiners in English are requested to send to the Registrar the names and numbers of those candidates who have passed in English or may pass with the addition of grace marks. The examiners in other subjects are directed only to look over the answer books of such candidates.”

2. The Director, Public Instruction's permission must be taken.

3. No further action is necessary.

4. Do. do.

5. May be incorporated in the Bye-laws as it stands.

6. Enter in Bye-law 34 at foot of page 96 (new para.) :—

“With reference to Regulation 35, exemption shall not be granted by the Syndicate except in the case of teachers ; and the Syndicate shall not undertake to hold an examination solely for private candidates.”

7. Omit the words “in a registered cover” from Rules 10, 12 (a), 13, 39, 51, 62, 63 wherever they may occur. Notice of a resolution to this effect, as required in Rule 13, has already been sent out.

8. Corresponding changes should be made in Bye-law 20 and foot-notes.

9. No action necessary.

10. The Finance Committee will call for tenders.

II.—(1) That the necessary amendments in Regulation 4 of the Regulations in Arts be sent up to the Senate in November.

A resolution to this effect will be moved by Mr. Cox.

(2) No action necessary.

C. F. de la FOSSE.

HOMERSHAM COX.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

No. 4.

MONDAY, 13TH APRIL, 1903.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AIK-
MAN.

MR. HILL.

MR. JENNINGS.

BABU SITA RAM.

MR. COX.

HON'BLE PANDIT MADAN MOHAN
MALAVIYA.

DR. S. C. BANARJI.

THE PRINCIPAL, M. C. COLLEGE.

BABU SRIS CHANDRA BOSE.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

Under Section No. II (3) of the University Act, the number of Fellows present being insufficient, the items in the Agenda were not discussed.

C. DODD,

Registrar.



APPENDICES AND THE INDEX.

APPENDIX A.

LL.B. EXAMINATION, 1902.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate:—

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	No. PASSED IN THIS—			Percentage.	No. FAILED IN—									
			First class.	Second class.	Total.		Jurisprudence, &c.	The Code of Civil Procedure, &c.	The Penal Code and Criminal Procedure	Hindu and Mohammedan Law.	Equity and Law of Trust, &c.	Revenue and Rent, &c.	Contract, Transfer of Property, &c.	The Law of Evidence & Pleading.	Aggregate	Absentees.
1	Allahabad, Muir Central College..	19	..	6	6	40	..	1	4	..	1	3	..	1	8	4
2	Agra do.	8	..	3	3	37	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	4	..
3	Aligarh, M. A.-O. do.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	3	4	..
4	Bareilly do.	4	..	3	3	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
5	Cawnpore, Christ-Church do.	2	1	..	1	50	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	4	..
6	Lucknow, Canning do.	8	1	3	4	50	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
7	Meerut do.	3	1	1	2	33	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	..
8	Jabalpur, Government do.	5	1	1	2	40	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	..
	Total ..	53	3	17	20	41	1	2	10	1	5	22	2	10	27	4

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION, 1903.

No Examination was held.

L.L.B. EXAMINATION, 1903.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate :—

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	No. PASSED IN THE—			Percentage.	No. FAILED IN—							
			First class.	Second class.	Total.		The Code of Jurisprudence, &c.	The Code of Civil Procedure, &c.	The Penal Code and Criminal Procedure	Hindu and Mohammedan Law.	Equity and Law of Trust, &c.	Revenue and Bent, &c.	Contract, Transfer of Property, &c.	The Law of Evidence & Pleading.
1	Allahabad, Muir Central College	21	1	6	6	33	..	8	..	5	..	2	1	7
2	Benares, Queen's	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Agra	19	3	5	8	44	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	4
4	Do. St. John's	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2
5	Aligarh, M. A.-O.	8	..	2	2	33	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
6	Barcally	4	..	1	1	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
7	Cawnpore, Christ-Church	3	..	2	2	33	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	3
8	Lucknow, Canning	17	1	2	3	40	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
9	Meerut	6	..	2	2	33	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
10	Jabalpur, Government	2	..	2	2	100	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2
11	Lashkar, Victoria	1	1	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	Total	86	6	17	23	33	..	24	12	2	8	5	2	26
														46
														16

Number.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1903.

The Institutions from which candidates came up, the subjects of examination and the numbers passed, are shown in the following table :—

Number.	Name of Institution.	ENGLISH.		ARABIC.		PERSIAN.		SANSKRIT.		HISTORY.		PHILOSOPHY.		REMARKS.
		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	
1	Allahabad, Muir Central College	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
2	Benares, Queen's	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Agra	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Do. St. John's	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
5	Cawnpore, Christ-Church	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Lucknow, Canning	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Teachers and Private Candidates	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	33	11	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1903.

The Institutions from which candidates came up, the subjects of examination and the numbers passed, are shown in the following table :—

Number.	Name of Institution.	MATHEMATICS.		CHEMISTRY.		PHYSICS.		REMARKS.
		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	
1	Allahabad, Muir Central College	3	1	2	2	1	1	
2	Aligarh, M. A.-O.	1	1	..	..	..	..
3	Agra	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	5	2	2	2	1	1	

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1903.

The Institutions from which candidates came up, the subjects of examination and the numbers passed, are shown in the following table:—

Number.	Name of Institution.	MATHEMATICS.		PHYSICS.		CHEMISTRY.		REMARKS.
		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	
1	Allahabad, Muir Central College	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	Agra, St. John's	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	Aligarh, M. A.-O.	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	3	1	1	1	1	1	

THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1903.

No Examination was held.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1903.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate :—

Number.	Name of College.	No. PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	No. FAILED IN—								Aggregate.	Absentees.	Expelled.	
		Number of candidates.					English.	Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History.	Physics.		Mathematics.	Classical Language.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.						Written.	Practical.						
																		Written.	Practical.
U. P. of Agra and Oudh.																		
1	Allahabad, Muir Central College	43	27	65	9	6	4	..	..	..	..	7	..	9	2	..
2	Benares, Queen's	13	12	92	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
3	Agra	26	19	73	18	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	..
4	Do. St. John's	10	7	80	1	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
5	Aligarh, M.A.-O.	22	17	77	8*	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
6	Bareilly	12	8	80	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
7	Cawnpore, Christ-Church	9	5	56	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
8	Lucknow, Canning	29	17	59	12	9	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	6	..	..
9	Do. (Reid) Christian	7	6	100	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Do. Woman's (L. Thoburn)	3	1	100	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
11	Meerut	5	2	20	1	3	5	..	1	..	1	1	..	6	1	..		
12	Teachers	13	2	17	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total		192	32	94	126	67	33	19	8	..	5	4	15	9	37	5	..	

* One took honours in Persian.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1903—(continued).

Number.	Name of College.	Number of candidates	No. PASSED IN THE—				No. FAILED IN—											Aggregate.	Classical Language.	Mathematics.	Expelled.	
			I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.	English.	Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History.	Physics.		Chemistry.		Practical.						
												Written.	Practical.	Written.	Practical.							
13	Jaipur.	5	1	..	3	4	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Jaipur, Maharaja's College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	5	1	..	3	4	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Rajputana.	11	..	1	7	8	80	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	Ajmer, Government College	..	..	..	1	1	100	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15	Jodhpur, Jaswant do.	1	..	..	1	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Teachers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	13	..	1	8	9	75	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1903.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate:—

Number.	Name of College.	Number of candidates.	No. PASSED IN THE—			Percentage.	No. FAILED IN—											Absentees.	Expelled.
			I Division.	II Division.	III Division.		Total.	English.	1st Course of Mathematics.	2nd Course of Mathematics.	Deductive Logic.	Classical Language.	History.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Aggregate.			
1	U. P. of Agra & Oudh. <i>Government Colleges.</i> Allahabad, Muir Central College ... Benares, Queen's do. ... Fyzabad, Collegiate School ...	52	2	13	6	21	41	29	5	3	3	3	3	...	...	1	17	1	...
2		22	...	12	2	14	64	7	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
3		14	...	1	1	2	14	11	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
			88	2	26	9	37	43	47	11	5	4	4	...	...	1	26	1	...
4	<i>Aided Colleges.</i> Agra College ... Do. St John's College ... Aligarh, M. A.-O. do. ...	61	...	12	18	30	50	27	14	4	10	8	8	...	3	1	22	1	...
5		29	...	9	6	15	51	11	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	6	...	...
6		73	...	7	15	22	30	46	24	...	5	3	1	1	...	1	1	23	...

21	Benares, Central Hindu College	44	1	11	3	15	36	25	4	..	1	2	..	..	1	9	2	...
22	Teachers ..	12	..	1	2	3	27	6	7	..	1	2	..	..	1	7	1	..
	Total	470	6	89	95	190	42	243	107	12	40	25	1	6	12	138	14	..
	Total of U.P. of Agra & Oudh Candidates.	558	8	115	104	227	42	290	118	17	44	29	1	6	13	164	14	1
Foreign Candidates.																		
<i>Jaipur.</i>																		
23	Jaipur, Maharaja's College	15	1	7	5	13	87	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
24	Teachers ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	17	1	7	5	13	76	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
<i>Rajputana.</i>																		
25	Ajmer, Government College	15	2	5	3	10	67	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
26	Jodhpur, Jaswant do.	5	..	1	2	3	60	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
	Total	20	2	6	5	13	65	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..
<i>Central India States.</i>																		
27	Lashkar, Victoria College	16	..	1	3	4	25	10	3	4	3	1	..	..	1	10	..	..
28	Ujjain, Madhava do.	10	..	..	1	1	10	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	Total	26	..	1	4	5	19	18	5	5	3	1	..	..	1	13	..	..

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1903—(concluded).

Number.	Name of College.	No. PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	No. FAILED IN—														
		Number of candidates.					I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	English.	1st Course of Mathematics.	2nd Course of Mathematics.	Deductive Logic.	Classical Language.	History.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Aggregate.	Absentees.	Expelled.
29	Jabalpur, Government College Teachers	30	...	2	3	5	19	21	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	14	4	...	...
		1	...	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	31	...	2	4	6	19	21	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	14	4	...	...
	Total of Foreign Candidates	94	3	16	18	37	41	50	12	13	3	2	...	...	...	3	3	33	4	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	652	11	131	122	264	42	340	130	50	47	31	1	9	16	197	18	1	...	...

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1903.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate:—

A.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	No. PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	No. FAILED IN—						Absentees.	Expelled.
			I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.		English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	Aggregate.			
	I.—Circle.														
1	Banda, District High School	7	1	1	2	3	43	1	2	..	4	2	..	..	..
2	Etawah, do.	4	1	1	1	3	75	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
3	Farrukhabad, do.	4	..	3	..	3	75	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
4	Muttra, do.	10	2	3	4	9	90	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
	II.—Circle.														
5	Bahraich, District High School	12	..	1	4	5	45	3	4	2	4	6	1	..	..
6	Barabanki do.	21	..	3	4	7	33	8	10	5	9	13	..	..	..

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1903—(continued).

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	No. PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	No. FAILED IN—						Absentees.	Expelled.
			I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.		English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	Aggregate.			
7	Fyzabad, Collegiate School	12	1	5	1	7	58	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	
8	Gonda, District School	15	1	9	2	12	80	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	
9	Hardoi, do. do.	12	1	5	4	10	83	...	1	...	2	2	...	...
10	Lakhimpur, do. do.	7	...	3	2	5	71	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	
11	Partabgarh, do. do.	13	3	4	3	10	77	3	4	2	3	2	1	1	
12	Rai Bareilly, do. do.	11	...	2	4	6	55	2	...	...	2	2	...	...
13	Sitapur, do. do.	13	4	4	3	11	85	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
14	Sultanpur, do. do.	6	...	2	3	5	83	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
15	Unao, do. do.	6	1	...	2	3	50	1	1	...	1	2	...	...
III.—Circle.															
16	Allahabad, District School	30	1	13	7	21	72	4	6	2	4	8	1	1	
17	Ballia, do. do.	9	...	2	6	8	89	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
18	Benares, Queen's Collegiate School	15	...	3	6	9	60	4	3	...	2	4	...	...
19	Cawnpore, District School	9	...	1	4	5	56	2	5	...	3	3	...	...

[illegible]

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1903—(continued).
B.—GOVERNMENT AIDED SCHOOLS, U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	No. PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	No. FAILED IN—					Absentees.	Expelled.
			I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.		English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	Aggregate.		
I.—Circle.														
1	Agra, Collegiate School	23	1	6	10	17	74	4	3	3	6	5	..	..
2	Do. St. John's Collegiate School	8	1	1	4	6	75	2	1	..	2	2	..	..
3	Do. Victoria High do.	10	..	3	4	7	70	..	3	..	3	2	..	..
4	Farrukhabad, A. P. Mission do.	9	..	2	2	4	44	2	1	..	2	4	..	..
5	Jhansi, MacDonnell High do.	10	..	1	4	5	50	2	3	..	3	3	..	..
6	Kanauj, Diamond Jubilee do.	8	..	1	1	3	37	1	1	..	5	2	..	..
7	Mainpuri, Mission High do.	10	..	2	1	3	30	4	3	..	4	6	..	..
8	Orai, High School ...	9	..	5	1	6	67	2	1	..	2	3	..	..
II.—Circle.														
9	Balrampur, Lyall Collegiate School	6	..	2	1	3	50	1	1	1	1	3	..	..
10	Lucknow, C. M. High School	8	..	..	2	2	25	5	3	3	4	6	..	..
11	Do. (Reid) Christian Collegiate School	10	1	..	3	4	40	2	4	2	1	4	1	..
12	Do. Jubilee High School	36	2	6	13	21	60	10	4	5	6	13	..	..
13	Do. Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School...	27	..	4	5	9	33	7	9	9	12	16	..	..

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1903—(continued.)

C.—UNAIDED SCHOOLS, D.—GIRLS' SCHOOLS, E.—EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, AND PRIVATE CANDIDATES,
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates	No. PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	No. FAILED IN—					Absentees	Expelled.
			I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.		English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	Aggregate.		
1	Agra, Rajput High School	8	..	1	2	3	37	3	4	2	5	5	..	..
2	Allahabad, Kayasth Pathshala	22	1	2	9	12	55	2	5	1	4	10	..	..
3	Benares, Central Hindu College	6	2	1	3	6	100	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	Etawah, Islamia High School	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Lucknow, Colvin Taluqdar's School	10	1	3	1	5	56	1	3	1	4	4	..	..
6	Do. Hussainabad High School	11	..	2	3	5	45	5	4	4	3	6	..	..
7	Rampur, State High School	5	..	1	..	1	20	1	3	..	2	4	..	..
8	Tehri, Pratap do. do. do.	3	..	..	2	2	67	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Total	68	4	10	20	34	51	16	19	8	21	52	1	..

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1903—(continued).

F.—FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates	No. PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	No. FAILED IN—					Absentees.	Expelled.
			I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.		English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	Aggregate.		
1	Jaipur, Maharaja's College ...	22	..	5	8	13	59	7	2	..	2	8	..	..
2	Do. U. P. Mission School ...	4	..	..	2	2	50	1	1	..	1	2	..	..
3	Jobner, Anglo-Vedic High School	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
4	Private Candidates ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total	28	..	5	10	15	56	8	3	..	5	11	..	1
	<i>Rajputana.</i>													
5	Ajmer, Government College ...	21	2	5	6	13	62	3	2	3	2	6	..	..
6	Do. D. A. A. V. High School	9	1	2	2	5	56	..	1	4	1	2	..	..
7	Do. United Mission do. ...	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	5	5	..	..
8	Beawar, Mission do. ...	3	..	1	1	2	67	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
9	Bharatpur, Sadar High do. ...	5	1	..	1	2	50	1	..	1	..	2	1	..

10	Bikanir, Darbar	do.	1	...	1	2	67	...	1	15	20	1	...	...
11	Jhalrapatan,	do.	2	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Jodhpur,	do.	3	...	1	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kotah, Maharao's	do.	4	...	4	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Do, Nobles'	do.	2	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Nasirabad, Cantt.	do.	1	...	1	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Udaipur, Maharana's	do.	4	...	2	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Alwar,	do.	7	...	2	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Private Candidates	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	76	8	14	18	40	55	14	15	20	27	2	...
<i>Central India States.</i>														
19	Charkhari, State High School	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
20	Chhattarpur, Maharao's High School	...	4	...	...	...	...	25	1	...	3	3	...	...
21	Lashkar (Gwalior), Victoria Collegiate School	...	9	2	4	2	8	89	1	2	...	1	...	...
22	Morar, High School	...	4	...	3	1	4	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Nowgong, Cantonment	do.	2	...	...	1	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Rewah, Darbar	do.	9	...	...	2	3	33	...	3	3	5	1	...
25	Sutna, Venkat	do.	3	...	...	...	...	40	...	4	2	7	1	...
26	Ujjain, Madhava College	...	15	...	2	4	6	40	...	1	3	6	...	...
27	Private Candidates	...	5	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	52	2	11	12	25	49	14	13	18	20	1	...
<i>Central Provinces.</i>														
28	Hoshangabad, Government High School	...	24	...	7	6	13	57	6	5	4	9	...	...
29	Harda, Mission	do.	3	...	...	1	1	33	2	1	2	2	...	...

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1903—(concluded).

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates	No. PASSED IN THE—				No. FAILED IN—						Absentees.	Expelled.
			I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.	English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	Aggregate.		
30	Jabalpur, Anjuman Islamia High School	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	6	6	..	..
31	Do. Church Mission do.	27	..	1	3	4	17	11	9	13	14	18	4	..
32	Do. Hitarini Sabha do.	17	..	3	4	7	47	5	3	3	4	7	2	..
33	Do. do.	5	..	2	..	2	40	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
34	Khairagarh, Victoria do.	16	2	3	4	9	56	3	..	..	3	6	..	..
35	Khandwa do.	15	..	3	5	9	60	6	1	..	2	4	..	..
36	Raipur do.	13	..	5	2	7	54	2	..	1	4	4	..	..
37	Saugor do.	19	..	..	3	3	16	11	9	12	14	14	..	..
38	Seoni, Mission do.	23	..	..	..	..	..	18	11	10	16	18	4	..
..	Private Candidates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Total	168	2	25	28	55	35	68	43	46	69	89	10	..
..	Total of Foreign Candidates	324	12	55	68	135	44	104	74	63	112	147	13	1
..	Total of U. P. of Agra and Oudh Candidates	1,039	60	220	254	534	51	278	239	170	343	458	13	1
..	Do. Foreign Candidates	324	12	55	68	135	44	104	74	66	112	147	13	1
..	GRAND TOTAL	1,393	72	275	322	669	49	382	333	236	455	605	26	2

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1903.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate.

U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Number.	Name of Institution.	No. Passed in the—				No. Failed in—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.	English.		History and Geo-graphy.	Mathematics.	Urdu or Hindi.	Optional Subjects.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
							Written.	Oral Test.				Drawing.	Elementary Phy. & Chy.	Agriculture.	Book-keep-ing.	Political Economy.	Aggregate.	Absentees.	Expelled.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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(1)—Government Schools.

1	Aligarh, District School	11	...
2	Allahabad, do.	22	...
3	Almora, do.	1	...
4	Bareilly, do.	38	...
5	Benares, Queen's Collegiate School	19	...
6	Cawnpore, District School	11	...
7	Etawah, do.	13	...
8	Farrukhabad, do.	6	...

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1903—(continued).

Number.	Name of Institution.	NO. PASSED IN THE—				NO. FAILED IN—										Absentees.	Expelled.		
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.	English.		History and Geo- graphy.	Mathematics.	Urdu or Hindi.	Optional Subjects.						Aggregate.	
							Written.	Oral Test.				Drawing.	Elementary Phy. & Chy.	Agriculture.	Book-keep- ing.				Political Economy.
9	Fyzabad, Collegiate School	15	...	4	5	9	60	2	3	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	...
10	Jaunpur, District do.	3	...	1	2	3	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Moradabad, do.	9	...	4	4	8	89	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Muttra, do.	2	...	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Muzaffarnagar, do.	9	...	1	1	9	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Rai Bareilly do.	6	...	2	2	5	83	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
15	Saharanpur, do.	5	...	1	...	3	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Sitapur, do.	2	...	1	1	1	50	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Total	172	19	62	35	116	67	50	7	30	18	5	15	1	...	20	...		
(2)—Aided Schools.																			
17	Agra, Collegiate School	16	...	3	4	7	47	6	...	7	2	...	2	...	...	4	1
18	Do. St. John's Collegiate School	15	...	6	1	9	60	4	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	2	...
19	Do. Victoria High School	10	...	4	...	5	50	4	...	3	2	...	2	1	...		
20	Aligarh, M. A. O. Collegiate School	6	...	2	2	4	80	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...		

MINUTES—APPENDIX A.

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7	Do.	Hitarini Sabha	do.	...	7	...	1	...	1	20	3	...	2	2
8	Raipur,	Government	do.	...	20	...	11	...	1	55	7
9	Saugor,	do.	do.	...	17	...	7	...	4	71	3
10	Seoni-Chappara,	Mission	do.	...	1	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Foreign Schools			...	93	5	29	8	42	49	36	7	23	23	...	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of U.P. of Agra & Oudh Schools			...	370	43	117	66	226	62	81	15	76	57	10	8	45	...	3	3	3	70	5	...	...
	Total of Foreign Schools			...	93	5	29	8	42	49	36	7	23	23	...	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL			...	463	48	146	74	268	59	117	22	99	80	10	13	61	...	3	3	3	101	13	...	...

SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION, 1903.

The following statement shows the number of candidates that came up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failed in the alternative Vernacular :—

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	NUMBER FAILED IN—		Absentees.	REMARKS.
				Urdu.	Hindi.		
1	Agra College	8	5	..	1	2	1 took both.
2	Do. Victoria School ..	1	1	..	..	..	1 took both.
3	Aligarh, M. A.-O. College	5	4	..	1	1	
4	Do. District School	5	5	..	..	..
5	Allahabad, Kayastha Pathshala...	6	2	..	4	..	
6	Almora, District School	1	1	..	..	..
7	Banda, do. ...	1	1	..	1	..	1 took both.
8	Bahraich do. ...	4	3	..	..	1	
9	Benares, Queen's College	4	4	..	..	..
10	Do. do. Collegiate School	2	1	..	1	..	
11	Do. L. M. High School	2	2	..	..	..
12	Do. Bengalitola High School	1	1	..	..	..
13	Do. Central Hindu College...	1	..	..	1	..	
14	Balrampur, Lyall Collegiate School	5	5	..	..	..

15	Bareilly College	...	16	12	...	3	1	1 took both and was absent on the Urdu day.
16	Do. High School	...	2	...	...	2	...	1 took both and passed.
17	Cawnpore, Christ-Chureh College	...	3	3	...	1	...	2 took both, 1 was absent and 1 failed in Hindi.
18	Do. District School	...	3	2	...	3	...	1 took both and passed.
19	Fyzabad, Collegiate School	...	6	3	...	...	...	2 took both, 1 was absent and 1 failed in Hindi.
20	Ghazipur, Victoria High School	...	1	1	...	2	...	1 took both.
21	Gonda, District School	...	6	3	...	...	...	...
22	Gorakhpur, Jubilee High School	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
23	Jhalrapatan, Darbar do.	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
24	Jaunpur, District School	...	2	2	...	1	...	...
25	Lashkar, Victoria College	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
26	Lucknow, Canning College	...	11	11	...	...	...	...
27	Do. Jubilee High School	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
28	Do. Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
29	Do. Colvin Taluqdar's School	...	9	7	...	2	...	...
30	Do. Hussainabad High do.	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
31	Meerut College	...	6	1	...	3	...	...
32	Do. C. M. High School	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
33	Mirzapur, District School	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
34	Do. L. M. High School	...	3	3	...	1	...	...
35	Muzaffarnagar, District School	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
36	Pilibhit, District School	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
37	Rampur, State do.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
38	Private Candidates and Teachers	...	10	9	...	1	...	1 took both and passed.
Total			154	116	...	31	14	5 passed in both.

LL.B. EXAMINATION, 1902.

The number of candidates registered for the LL.B. Examination was 53, of whom 20 passed, 29 failed, and 4 were absent.

Of the 20 candidates who passed, 3 were placed in the First and 17 in the Second Class.

Of the 29 candidates who failed, 1 failed in Jurisprudence, 2 in the Code of Civil Procedure and Law of Limitation, 10 in the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, 1 in the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws, 5 in Equity, Trust, etc., 22 in Revenue and Rent, 2 in the Law of Contracts, etc., 10 in the Law of Evidence and Pleading, and 27 in the Aggregate.

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

Equity, etc.	...	...	...	...	1
Aggregate	...	...	...	...	2

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed and the percentage of successful candidates, from each Province for the years 1901 and 1902 :—

Province.	1901.			1902.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
U. P. of Agra & Oudh,	66	9	14	48	18	38
Central Provinces ...	3	3	100	5	2	40
Central India States...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	70	12	18	53	20	41

The Classes in which the candidates from each Province passed and the Religion professed are shown in the following tables :—

Province.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.			Percentage.
		I Class.	II Class.	Total.	
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	48	2	16	18	38
Central Provinces ...	5	1	1	2	40
Total ...	53	3	17	20	41

RELIGION.

U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDEH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.			Percentage.
		I Class.	II Class.	Total.	
Hindus ...	33	1	13	14	42
Mahomedans ...	11	1	1	2	18
Christians ...	3	...	1	1	33
Others ...	1	...	1	1	100
Total ...	48	2	16	18	38

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	4	1	1	2	50
Mahomedans ...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	1	1	2	40

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION, 1903.

No Examination was held.

LL.B. EXAMINATION, 1903.

The number of candidates registered for the LL.B. Examination was 86, of whom 23 passed, 47 failed and 16 were absent.

Of the 23 candidates who passed, 6 passed in the First Class and 17 in the Second.

Of the 47 candidates who failed, 23 failed in the Code of Civil Procedure and Law of Limitation, 12 in the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, 2 in the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws, 8 in Equity, etc., 5 in Revenue and Rent, 2 in the Law of Contracts, etc., 26 in the Law of Evidence and Pleading and 46 in the Aggregate.

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only.

The Law of Evidence and Pleading	...	...	1
Aggregate	...	...	13

Province.	1902.			1903.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	48	18	38	83	22	27
Central Provinces	5	2	40	2	...	...
Central India States	...	...	...	1	1	100
Total	53	20	41	86	23	33

The Classes in which the candidates from each Province passed and the Religion professed are shown in the following tables :—

Province.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.			Percentage.
		I Class.	II Class.	Total.	
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	83	5	17	22	27
Central Provinces ...	2	...	...	...	...
Central India States	1	1	...	1	100
Total ...	86	6	17	23	33

RELIGION.

U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.			Percentage.
		I Class.	II Class.	Total.	
Hindus ...	66	5	14	19	29
Mahomedans ...	13	...	2	2	16
Christians ...	2	...	1	1	50
Others ...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	83	5	17	22	27

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	1
Mahomedans ...	1
Total ...	2	—

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

Hindus ...	1	1	...	1	100
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M.A. EXAMINATION, 1903.

There were 39 candidates for the M.A. Examination, of whom 12 passed and 27 failed. The 1 candidate placed in the First Division, passed in English. Of the 3 candidates

placed in the Second Division, all passed in English. Of the 8 candidates placed in the Third Division, 7 passed in English and 1 in Philosophy.

Of the 27 candidates who failed, 22 failed in English, 3 in Sanskrit, and 2 in Philosophy. No candidate took up History, Arabic or Persian.

The following table shows (1) the number of candidates who came from each Province, and (2) the subjects taken up by them :—

Province.	Number of candidates.	English Literature.	History.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Philosophy.	Arabic.
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	35	31	...	...	2	2	...
Central India States...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total ...	39	33	..	...	3	3	...

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed, and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province, for the years 1902 and 1903.

Province.	1902.			1903.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	31	15	48	35	12	34
Central India States.	...	...	...	2	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total ...	31	15	48	39	12	31

The Divisions in which the candidates from each Province passed and the Religion professed are shown in the following tables :—

Province.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	35	1	3	8	12	34
Central India States.	2	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	39	1	3	8	12	34

RELIGION.

U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
Hindus ...	26	...	...	6	6	24
Mahomedans ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	5	...	3	1	4	80
Others ...	2	1	...	1	2	100
Total ...	35	1	3	8	12	34

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

Hindus ...	2
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CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percent- age.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
Hindus ...	2	...	...	...	...

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1903.

The number of candidates registered for the B.A. Examination was 240; of these 155 passed, 76 failed and 9 were absent.

Of the successful candidates 1 was placed in the First Division, 35 in the Second and 119 in the Third.

Of the 240 candidates examined, 67 *per cent.* passed; the percentage of passes being the same as in the preceding year.

Of the 76 candidates who failed, 40 failed in English, 24 in Philosophy, 16 in Mathematics, 2 in Physics (written), 1 in Physics (Practical), 7 in Chemistry (written), 5 in Chemistry (Practical), 11 in Classical Languages, 11 in Political Economy and 45 in the Aggregate.

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only:—

English	...	...	...	...	7
Philosophy	...	...	...	...	6
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	3
Classical Languages	...	...	...	...	2
History	...	...	...	...	2
Political Economy	...	...	...	...	2

The following table shows (1) the number of candidates from each Province, and (2) the Optional subjects taken up by them :—

Province.	Number of candidates.	CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.				Philosophy.	History.	Political Economy.	Mathematics.	Physics.	Chemistry.
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.						
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	192	5	65	20	4	74	25	98	42	5	46
Rajputana	...	13	...	4	2	...	2	3	9	3	...
Jaipur	...	5	...	4	1	...	1	...	4	...	...
Central India States	19	...	1	11	...	13	1	1	3	3	5
Central Provinces...	11	...	2	2	...	2	...	7	3	2	4
Total	...	240	5	76	36	4	92	29	119	51	55

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for the years 1902 and 1903 :—

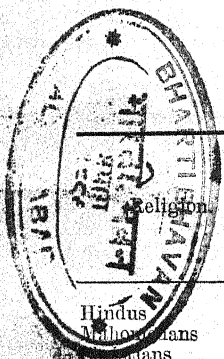
Province.	1902.			1903.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	217	148	69	192	126	62
Rajputana ...	11	6	67	13	9	69
Jaipur ...	3	2	67	5	4	80
Central India States.	15	7	47	19	10	62
Central Provinces.	10	7	70	11	6	55
Total ...	256	170	67	240	155	67

The Divisions in which the candidates from each Province passed and the Religions professed are shown in the following tables :—

Province.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
U.P. of Agra & Oudh	192	...	32	94	126	62
Rajputana ...	13	...	1	8	9	69
Jaipur ...	5	1	...	3	4	80
Central India States	19	...	2	8	10	53
Central Provinces	11	...	...	6	6	56
Total ...	240	1	35	119	155	67

RELIGION.

U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH.



Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
Hindus ...	142	...	24	70	94	66
Mahomedans ...	35	...	6	18	24	69
Christians ...	14	...	2	6	8	57
Others ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	192	...	32	94	126	62

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus ...	12	...	1	8	9	75
Mahomedans ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13	...	1	8	9	69

JAIPUR.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
Hindus ...	4	1	...	3	4	100
Others ...	1
Total ...	5	1	...	3	4	80

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

Hindus ...	19	...	2	8	10	53
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CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	7	4	4	57
Christians ...	1
Others ...	3	2	2	67
Total ...	11	6	6	56

THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION OF 1903.

There were no candidates for the Third D.Sc. Examination of 1903.

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION OF 1903.

There were 5 candidates—all Hindus—who appeared from the U. P. of Agra and Oudh for the Second D.Sc. Examination of 1903. Three of them took up Mathematics, of whom 1 passed in second division and 2 failed. One candidate took up Chemistry and passed in First Division and one took up Physics and passed in the First Division.

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION OF 1903.

There were 8 candidates registered for the First D.Sc. Examination of 1903. Of these, 5 took up Mathematics 2 Chemistry and 1 Physic.

RELIGION.

U. P. OF A. & O.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total	
Hindus ...	7	1	1	2	4	55
Mahomedans ...	1	...	1	...	1	100
Total ...	8	1	2	2	5	63

B.Sc. EXAMINATION OF 1903.

The number of candidates registered for the B.Sc. Examination was 12. Of these, 8 passed and 4 failed. Of the successful candidates none passed in the First Division, 3 in the Second and 5 in the Third.

Of the 4 candidates who failed, 3 failed in Mathematics, 2 in Physics and 2 in the Aggregate.

The following table shows the number of candidates from each Province who passed and the religion professed by them :—

Province.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
U.P. of Agra & Oudh	11	...	3	4	7	64
Central Provinces...	1	...	...	1	1	100
Total ...	12	...	3	5	8	67

RELIGION.

U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percent- age.
		I Divi- sion.	II Divi- sion.	III Divi- sion.	Total.	
Hindus ...	10	...	3	3	6	60
Mahomedans ...	1	1	1	100
Total ...	11	...	3	4	7	64

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	1	1	1	100
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INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1903.

The number of candidates registered for the Intermediate Examination in Arts was 652, of these 264 passed, 369 failed and 19 were absent.

Of the successful candidates 11 were placed in the First Division, 130 in the Second Division and 123 in the Third.

Of the 652 candidates examined, 42 *per cent.* passed as against 56 *per cent.* in the year 1902.

Of the total number of candidates who failed, 340 failed in English, 130 in the First Course of Mathematics, 47 in Deductive Logic, 31 in Classical Languages, 1 in History, 30 in the Second Course of Mathematics, 9 in Physics, 16 in Chemistry and 197 in the Aggregate.

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	...	...	...	131
First Course of Mathematics	...	...	...	10
Deductive Logic	...	...	...	1
Classical Language	...	...	...	1
Aggregate	...	...	...	1

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number who passed and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for 1902 and 1903 :—

Province.	1902.			1903.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
U. P. of Agra & Oudh.	530	273	52	558	227	41
Rajputana ...	33	27	82	20	13	65
Jaipur ...	8	8	100	17	13	76
Calcutta ...	1*	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	45	26	58	31	6	19
Central India States.	34	25	74	26	5	19
Total ...	651	359	56	652	264	42

* Girl Candidate.

The following table shows (1) the number of candidates from each Province who took up the Classical Languages, and (2) the Optional subjects taken up by them:—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	(1) CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.						(2) OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.				NUMBER PASSED.			
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	Deductive Logic.	History.	Second Course of Mathematics.	Physics and Chemistry.	I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	558	13	236	67	14	..	5	355	289	269	223	8	114	105	227
Rajputana	20	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	8	12	11	2	6	5	13
Jaipur	17	..	4	7	..	..	..	11	9	8	6	1	7	5	13
Central Provinces	31	..	..	4	..	..	1	5	3	28	26	..	2	4	6
Central India States...	26	..	7	11	..	..	..	18	14	12	8	..	1	4	5
Total	652	13	256	89	14	..	6	378	323	329	274	11	130	123	264

The following is a classification of candidates according to the Stations or Centres at which they were examined and the Classical Languages and Optional subjects taken up by them:—

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDE.

Names of Centres.	Number of candidates.	CLASSICAL LANGUAGES AND OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.									
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	Deductive Logic.	History.	Second Course of Mathematics.	Physics and Chemistry.
Agra	107	1	50	14	2	...	...	67	59	48	40
Aligarh	73	4	50	2	...	...	...	56	48	25	17
Allahabad	100	4	30	9	3	...	...	46	42	58	54
Almora	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	3	3
Benares	68	...	5	14	...	...	...	19	17	51	49
Bareilly	58	2	29	6	3	...	1	41	31	27	17
Cawnpore	26	...	14	4	...	...	...	18	10	16	8
Lucknow	114	2	60	12	6	...	3	83	76	38	31
Meerut	21	..	6	3	9	9	12	12
Total	573	13	244	67	14	...	4	342	295	278	231

RAJPUTANA.

Ajmer	...	31	...	8	11	1	20	16	15	11
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CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Jabalpur	...	31	4	1	5	3	28	26
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JAIPUR.

Jaipur	...	17	...	4	7	11	9	8	6
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The Divisions in which the candidates from each Province passed and the Religions professed are shown in the following tables:—

Province.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	558	8	114	105	227	41
Rajputana ...	20	2	6	5	13	65
Jaipur ...	17	1	7	5	13	76
Central Provinces ..	31	...	2	4	6	19
Central India States	26	...	1	4	5	19
Total ...	652	11	130	123	264	42

RELIGION.

U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
Hindus ...	402	6	85	70	161	40
Mahomedans ...	116	...	17	21	38	23
Christians ...	36	2	12	13	27	78
Others ...	4	...	...	1	1	25
Total ...	558	8	114	105	227	41

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus ...	15	2	3	4	9	60
Mahomedans ...	3	...	2	...	2	67
Others ...	2	...	1	1	2	100
Total ...	20	2	6	5	13	65

JAIPUR.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
Hindus ...	15	1	6	4	11	74
Mahomedans ...	1	...	1	...	1	100
Others ...	1	...	...	1	1	100
Total ...	17	1	7	5	13	76

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	29	...	2	3	5	67
Mahomedans ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	1	...	...	1	1	100
Total ...	31	...	2	4	6	19

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

Hindus ...	23	...	1	3	4	11
Mahomedans ...	3	...	...	1	1	100
Total ...	26	...	1	4	5	19

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1903.

The number of candidates registered for the Entrance Examination was 1,393, of whom 669 passed, 696 failed, 26 were absent, 1 was expelled and 1 disallowed.

Of the successful candidates, 72 passed in the First Division, 275 in the Second, and 322 in the Third.

Of the 696 candidates who failed, 382 failed in English, 333 in Mathematics, 236 in Classical Languages, 455 in History and Geography, and 605 in the Aggregate.

The number of candidates was less by 148 than in the year 1902.

The result of the Examination shows a decrease in the percentage of passed candidates as compared with 1902.

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed, and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for 1902 and 1903 :—

Province.	1902.			1903.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percent- age.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Per- cent- age.
U.P. of Agra & Oudh	1,174	600	52	1,089	534	50
Rajputana ...	107	62	60	76	40	37
Jaipur ...	25	18	72	28	15	60
Central Provinces...	179	72	40	168	55	31
Central India States	56	27	48	52	25	55
Total ...	1,541	779	51	1,393	669	46

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	...	...	...	13
Mathematics	...	...	...	19
Second Languages	...	...	...	15
History and Geography	...	...	...	24
Aggregate	...	...	...	26

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

The following comparative table shows (1) the number of candidates who came up from each Province; (2) the Second Languages taken up by them:—

Province.	Number of candidates.	SECOND LANGUAGES.								NUMBER PASSED.			
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Bengali.	French.	Urdu.	Hindi.	I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	...	25	331	197	3	2	1	9	1	60	220	254	534
Rajputana	57	19	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	18	40
Jaipur	21	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	15
Central Provinces	48	120	..	..	..	..	..	2	25	28	55
Central India States	29	23	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	12	25
Total	...	25	986	366	3	2	1	9	1	72	275	322	669

The following is a classification of candidates according to the Stations or Centres at which they were examined, and the Second Languages and Vernaculars for Translation taken up by them :—

U. P. OF AGRA & OUDH.

Centres.	Number of candidates.	SECOND LANGUAGES.								VERNACULARS FOR TRANSLATION.					
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Bengali.	French.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Mahratti.	Gujerati.	English Compo- sition.
Agra	174	...	140	30	1	...	...	3	...	143	24	1	5	...	1
Aligarh	59	7	50	2	...	...	...	...	...	57	1	1	...	...	1
Allahabad	162	5	99	55	1	...	...	2	...	105	34	21	1	...	...
Almora	12	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	139	...	116	21	...	...	...	...	...	119	20	...	...	...	...
Benares	155	3	110	41	1	...	...	...	...	112	25	16	1	...	1
Cawnpore	18	2	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	2	...	...	...
Fyzabad	24	...	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	19	2	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	307	3	270	30	...	2	1	4	1	274	28	3	...	...	2
Meerut	40	1	22	13	...	...	...	...	...	23	13	...	...	...	4
Total	1,109	25	858	210	3	2	1	9	1	890	159	44	7	...	9

RAJPUTANA.

Centres.	Number of candidates.	SECOND LANGUAGES.								VERNACULARS FOR TRANSLATION.						
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Bengali.	French.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Maharatti.	Gujerati.	English Composition.	
Ajmer	63	..	44	19	..	..	..	..	..	41	15	1	2	4	..
Jaipur	27	..	20	7	..	..	..	..	..	20	6	..	1	..	..
Total	90	..	64	26	..	..	..	..	..	61	21	1	3	4	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																
Hoshangabad	61	..	17	44	..	..	..	..	..	15	23	..	21	2	..
Jabalpur	62	..	21	41	..	..	..	..	..	21	34	1	6	..	..
Raipur	47	..	14	33	..	..	..	..	..	14	33	..	..	..	..
Saugor	17	..	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	5	..	..
Total	187	..	57	130	..	..	..	..	..	55	97	1	32	2	..
CENTRAL INDIA STATES.																
Nowgong	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	1,393	25	986	366	3	2	1	9	1	1,013	277	46	42	6	9	

The number of candidates from each Province who passed, and the Religions professed, are shown in the following tables:—

Province.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Per-centage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,069	60	220	254	534	50
Rajputana ...	76	8	14	18	40	54
Jaipur ...	28	...	5	10	15	54
Central Provinces ...	168	2	25	28	55	33
Central India States	52	2	11	12	25	48
Total ...	1,393	72	275	322	669	46

RELIGION.

U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Per-centage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
Hindus ...	734	44	155	180	379	52
Mahomedans ...	292	9	54	66	129	44
Christians ...	35	5	10	7	22	63
Others ...	8	2	1	1	4	50
Total ...	1,069	60	220	254	534	50

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus ...	64	8	13	13	34	53
Mahomedans ...	6	...	...	1	1	16
Christians ...	2	...	...	1	1	50
Others ...	4	...	1	3	4	100
Total ...	76	8	14	18	40	4

JAIPUR.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
Hindus ...	21	...	3	7	10	48
Mahomedans ...	4	...	1	3	4	100
Others ...	3	...	1	...	1	33
Total ...	28	...	5	10	15	54

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	135	2	21	22	45	33
Mahomedans ...	27	...	3	5	8	30
Others ...	6	...	1	1	2	34
Total ...	168	2	25	28	55	33

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

Hindus ...	38	1	9	9	19	50
Mahomedans ...	13	1	2	3	6	46
Others ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	52	2	11	12	25	48

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1903.

The number of candidates registered for the School Final-Examination was 463, of whom 268 passed, 182 failed and 13 were absent.

Of the successful candidates, 48 passed in the First Division, 146 in the Second, and 74 in the Third. No candidates were sent up from the Agricultural School, Cawnpore.

Of the 182 candidates who failed, 117 failed in English, 22 in the Oral Test, 99 in History and Geography, 80 in Mathematics, 10 in Urdu or Hindi, 13 in Drawing, 61 in Physics and Chemistry, 3 in Book-keeping, 3 in Political Economy, and 101 in the Aggregate.

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	...	...	...	...	12
Do. Oral Test	...	...	...	...	2
History and Geography	...	...	...	...	6
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	4
Elementary Physics and Chemistry	...	...	...	...	4
Drawing	...	...	...	...	3

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed, and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for the years 1902 and 1903 :—

Province.	1902.			1903.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
U. P. of Agra & Oudh.	346	181	53	370	226	65
Central Provinces	73	24	33	81	32	32
Central India States.	10	6	60	11	9	82
Rajputana ...	3	2	67	1	1	100
Jaipur ...	3	3	100	...	...	...
Total ...	435	216	50	463	268	60

The following comparative table shows (1) the number of candidates who came up from each Province; (2) the Optional subjects taken up by them:—

Province.	Number of candidates.	OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.					NUMBER PASSED.			
		Drawing.	Elementary Physics and Chemistry.	Book-keeping.	Political Economy.	Agriculture, &c.	I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.
U. P. of Agra & Oudh...	370	34	357	13	10	...	43	117	66	226
Central Provinces ...	81	15	80	...	7	...	2	23	7	32
Central India States ...	11	...	11	1	...	...	3	5	1	9
Rajputana ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	1
Total	463	49	448	15	17	...	48	146	74	268

The following is a classification of candidates according to the Stations or Centres at which they were examined, and the Optional subjects and the Vernaculars for Translation taken up by them:—

U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Centres.	Number of candi- dates.	VERNACULARS.		OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.					LANGUAGES FOR TRANSLATION.					
		Urdu.	Hindi.	Drawing.	Physics and Chemistry.	Agriculture.	Book-keep- ing.	Political Economy.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Mahratti.	Gujarati.	English Com- position.
Agra	65	49	16	3	62	..	1	3	49	13	1	2	..	..
Allahabad	44	34	10	3	42	..	6	..	31	8	5	..	..	..
Aligarh	22	20	2	3	19	..	..	4	20	2	..	..	..	..
Almora	9	..	9	..	9	..	4	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Bareilly	56	48	8	10	46	..	..	..	48	7	1	..	..	..
Benares	60	41	19	3	58	..	2	..	41	18	1	..	..	..
Cawnpore	14	9	5	3	11	..	1	..	9	4	1	..	..	..
Fyzabad	15	15	..	1	14	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Gorakhpore	19	17	2	2	17	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..
Lucknow	49	43	6	4	44	..	..	3	43	5	1	..	..	..
Meerut	26	21	5	2	24	..	..	..	21	5	..	..	..	..
Total	379	297	82	34	346	..	14	10	294	73	10	2	..	..

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Centres.	Number of candidates.	VERNACULARS.		OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.					LANGUAGES FOR TRANSLATION.						
		Urdu.	Hindu.	Drawing.	Physics and Chemistry.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Political Economy.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Maharatti.	Gujerati.	English Composition.	
Hoshangabad	...	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	38	..	..	..	..	..
Jabalpur	...	1	38	2	38	..	..	..	1	38	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	...	1	20	...	21	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..
Saugor	...	1	18	12	19	..	..	6	1	18	..	..	..	..	..
Total	83	4	79	15	82	..	..	7	4	79	..	..	..	..	..

RAJPUTANA.

Ajmer	...	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	...	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	...	463	162	301	49	428	15	17	298	153	10	2	..	..

The number of candidates from each Province passed, and the Religions professed, are shown in the following tables :—

Province.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
U. P. of Agra & Oudh ...	370	43	117	66	226	61
Central Provinces ...	81	2	23	7	32	40
Central India States ...	11	3	5	1	9	82
Rajputana ...	1	...	1	...	1	100
Total ...	463	48	146	74	268	60

RELIGION.

U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
Hindus ...	324	38	105	58	201	62
Mahomedans ...	24	3	8	4	15	63
Christians ...	14	...	4	4	8	57
Others ...	8	2	...	...	2	25
Total ...	370	43	117	66	226	61

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	77	2	22	6	30	39
Mahomedans ...	4	...	1	1	2	50
Total ...	81	2	23	7	32	40

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	
Hindus	11	3	5	1	9	82

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus	1	...	1	...	1	100
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SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION, 1903.

The number of candidates registered for the Special Vernacular Examination was 154. Of these 74 took up Urdu, 69 Hindi, and 11 both.

Of the 154 candidates, 116 passed, 24 failed, and 14 were absent.

Of the 116 candidates who passed, 72 passed in Urdu, 41 in Hindi and 3 in both.

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed, and the percentage

of successful candidates from each Province for the years 1902 and 1903:—

Province.	1902.			1903.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	115	86	73	148	111	96
Rajputana ...	4	4	100	2	1	50
Jaipur ...	...	...	...	1	1	100
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	1	1	100
Central India States	...	...	...	2	2	100
Total ..	119	90	73	154	116	89

The following table shows the number of candidates who came up from each Province and the Vernaculars taken up by them:—

Province.	Number of candidates.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Both Urdu and Hindi.
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	148	71	67	10
Rajputana ...	2	2	...	...
Jaipur ...	1	...	1	...
Central Provinces ...	1	...	1	1
Central India States	2	1	...	1
Total ...	154	74	69	11

The number of candidates from each Province passed, and the Religions professed, are shown in the following tables:—

Province.		Number of candidates.	Number passed.
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	...	148	111
Rajputana	...	2	1
Jaipur	...	1	1
Central Provinces	...	1	1
Central India States	...	2	2
Total	...	154	116

RELIGION.

U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Religion.				Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Hindus	115	84
Mahomedans	32	27
Others	1	...
Total				148	111

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus	2	1
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JAIPUR.

Hindu	1	1
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CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindu	1	1
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CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

Hindus	1	1
Mahomedans	1	1
Total				2	2

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT A.

Cr.

Dr.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the University of Allahabad, from 1st January to 31st December, 1902.

No.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.		TOTAL AMOUNT.	No.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Rs.	a. p.				Rs.	a. p.	
1	To opening balance on 1st January, 1902, in the Bank of Bengal (General a/c) ...	20,397	15 1		1	By Permanent Establt. ...	9,953	14 3	
2	Do. (Reserve Fund a/c) ...	4,849	14 5	25,247 13 6	2	" Office Rent Allowance ...	840	0 0	
3	Do. (M. L. V. a/c) ...	110	5 2		3	" Office Contingencies ...	267	0 1	
4	Do. (I. G. M. a/c) ...	60	2 0		4	" Service Postage Stamps...	690	0 0	
5	Do. (C. E. S. a/c) ...	...			5	" Telegrams ...	149	0 0	
6	Do. (G. M. F. a/c) ...	131	12 8		6	" Advertisement ...	42	7 0	11,942 5 4
7	Do. (L. M. F. a/c) ...	630	7 9		7	" Remuneration to Examiners (Law) ...	1,960	0 0	
						" Arts and Science ...	27,052	4 0	29,012 0 0

STATEMENT A—(continued).

CR.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the University of Allahabad, from 1st January to 31st December, 1902.

DR.

No.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	TOTAL AMOUNT.		DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8	To opening balance on 1st January, 1902, in the Bank of Bengal (S. U. C. a/c) ...	17 12 0	950 7 7	8	By Bonuses to clerks and servants ...	1,477 8 0		
	" Do. (cash in hand) ...	...	30 0 0	9	" Examination expenses at Centres ...	920 9 0		
	Total opening balance ...	...	26,228 5 1	10	" Printing (Miscellaneous)	3,131 15 3		
9	To fees for 1902 and 1903 Exams. (Received in 1902):—	*		11	Do. (Confidential) ..	2,648 2 11		
	LL.D. Degree, 1902 ...	200 0 0	...	12	Do. (Answer-Books)	1,325 0 0		
	LL.B. Exam., 1902 ...	2,650 0 0	...	13	" Travelling allowance, &c.	373 12 0		
	1st D.Sc. Exam., 1902 ...	60 0 0	...	14	" Fee for Tabulator, 1902 ...	300 0 0		
	2nd D.Sc. do. ...	90 0 0	...	15	" Fee for Invigilators ...	1,005 0 0		
	3rd D.Sc. do. ...	...	...	16	" Fee for Auditor ...	100 0 0		
		...	...	17	" Transit charges account...	133 5 9		

B.Sc.	do.	...	210 0 0	...	18 " Pensionary Contribution	75 0 0
M.A.	do.	...	1,550 0 0	...	19 " Fee for shorthand reporter	100 0 0
B.A.	do.	...	7,680 0 0	...	Total	...
Intermediate do.	13,020 0 0	...	20 " Invested Fund charges (vide Statement B)—	...
Entrance (S.C.), 1903	11,640 0 0	...	" Do. (M. L. V. a/c)	34 8 0
Do. (P.C.) "	3,664 0 0	...	" Do. (I. G. M. a/c)	47 8 0
School Final-Exam.	4,630 0 0	...	" Do. (G. E. S. a/c)	420 0 0
Do. Special Ver. Exam. Extra fees as per Senate Minutes, 3rd March, 1902	328 0 0	...	" Do. (G. M. F. a/c)	246 0 0
10 To fees for duplicate certi.	391 0 0	46,113 0 0	" Do. (L. M. F. a/c)	242 0 0
11 " Do. for diplomas	204 0 0	...	" Do. (S. U. C. a/c)	34 8 0
12 " Refund of remuneration	420 0 0	...	" Do. (S. D. E. a/c)	373 8 0
13 " Sale-proceeds of University publications (Calendars and Minutes)	149 12 0	...	" Do. (Reserve Fund a/c)	5 4 0
14 " Of used Answer-Books,	21 9 8	...	Total disbursements during the year	...
Total	40 0 0	835 5 8	Carried over	...
Carried over	46,948 5 8		53,948 8 3
			...	46,948 5 8		53,948 8 3

STATEMENT A—(concluded).

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the University of Allahabad, from 1st January to 31st December, 1902.

NO.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	TOTAL AMOUNT.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	...	46,948 5 8	Brought forward ...	...	53,948 8 3
16	To Interest received on invested Funds (vide Statement B) :—			By Closing balance on 31st December, 1902, in the Bank of Bengal :—		
"	Do. (M. L. V. a/c) ...	35 0 0		Do. (General a/c) ...	14,801 0 6	
"	Do. (I. G. M. a/c) ...	52 8 0		Do. (Reserve F. a/c) ...	6,034 10 5	
"	Do. (C. E. S. a/c) ...	420 0 0		Do. (M. L. V. a/c) ...	110 13 2	
"	Do. (G. M. F. a/c) ...	248 8 0	1,959 13 2	Do. (I. G. M. a/c) ...	65 2 0	
"	Do. (L. M. F. a/c) ...	268 13 2		Do. (C. E. S. a/c) ...	...
"	Do. (S. U. C. a/c) ...	35 0 0		Do. (G. M. F. a/c) ...	134 4 8	
"	Do. (S. D. E. a/c) ...	900 0 0		Do. (L. M. F. a/c) ...	657 4 11	
"	Do. (Reserve Fund a/c) ...	1,190 0 0	1,190 0 0	Do. (S. U. C. a/c) ...	14 4 0	
	Total ...	...	3,149 13 2	Do. (S. D. E. a/c) ...	525 8 0	1,512 4 9
	Total receipts during the year ...	...	50,098 2 10	Do. (Cash in hand) ...	...	30 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	76,326 7 11	Total of closing balance ...	...	22,377 15 8
				GRAND TOTAL ...	...	76,326 7 11

DR.

STATEMENT B.

CR.

Statement of Securities in the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the MOHAN LAL VISHNU LAL PANDYA Endowment Fund.

Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1865, No. 064856 for Rs. 1,000; Total Rs. 1,000.

Account of MOHAN LAL VISHNU LAL PANDYA Endowment Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1902).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	REMARKS.		Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
		Amount.	Rs. a. p.				
1902.				1902.			
1st Jan.	To opening balance,	110 5 2		20th Sept.	By bill paid, Messrs. J. Boseck & Co.	34 0 0	Awarded to— Bhoora Lal, Hiran and Seray Mal Bapna, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
22nd May	Interest (1st half-year)	17 8 0		31st Dec. ..	Commission, &c.	0 8 0	
5th Nov.	" (2nd do.)	17 8 0		" "	Closing balance,	110 13 2	
	Total ...	145 5 2			Total ...	145 5 2	

DR.

STATEMENT B—(continued).

CR.

Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the IKBAL ALI Gold Medal Endowment Fund.

Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1865, Nos. 064549 for Rs. 1,000 and 064550 for Rs. 500 : Total Rs. 1,500.

Account of IKBAL ALI Gold Medal Endowment Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1902).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.	Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1902.		Rs. a. p.		1902.		Rs. a. p.	
1st Jan. ...	To opening balance,	60 2 0		12th August	By bill paid, Messrs. J. Boseck & Co.	47 0 0	Awarded to :— Anlad Husain, Muir Central College, Allah- abad.
2nd May ...	Interest (1st half-year).	26 4 0		31st Dec. ..	Commission, &c.	0 8 0	
16th Nov. ...	" " (2nd do.)	26 4 0		" "	Closing balance...	65 2 0	
	Total ...	112 10			Total ...	112 10 0	

DR.

STATEMENT B—(continued).

CR.

Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT Endowment Fund.

Debentures of the North-Western Provinces Club, 7 per cent., Nos. 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 315, 316, 317 and 318 of Rs. 500 each ... Total Rs. 6,000.

Account of SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT Endowment Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1902).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.	Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1902.				1902.			
1st Jan. ...	To opening balance	Rs. a. p. ...		9th April	By bill paid, Principal, Muir Central College for scholarship of 1901 (1st instalment).	Rs. a. p. 210 0 0	Awarded to Seray Mal Banna, M. C. College.
8th Jan. ...	" Interest (1st half-year).	210 0 0		21st August	" (2nd instalment).	210 0 0	
21st Aug. ...	" " (2nd do.)	210 0 0		31st Dec...	" Closing balance...	...	
	Total ...	420 0 0			Total ...	420 0 0	

Cr.

STATEMENT B—(continued).

Dr.

Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the GRIFFITH Memorial Endowment Fund.

Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1842-48, Nos. 042307 for Rs.500, 042310 for Rs.500, 045520 for Rs.500 and 045519 for Rs.100	or Rs.1,600 or „ 5,500 Total Rs.7,100.
Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1865, Nos. 004545 for Rs.1,000, 064546 for Rs. 1,000, 064547 for Rs.1,000, and 064548 for Rs.2,500	
...	

Account of GRIFFITH Memorial Endowment Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1902).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.	Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1902.		Rs. a. p.		1902.		Rs. a. p.	
1st Jan.	To opening balance	131 12 8		21st Aug....	By bill paid, Principal Sanskrit College, Benares.	245 0 0	Awarded to students. (Prizes and Medal.)
20th Feb.	„ Interest, 1842-43 (1st half-year).	28 0 0		31st Dec....	„ Commission, &c....	1 0 0	
21st Aug.	„ Do. 1842-43 (2nd half-year).	28 0 0		„ „	„ Closing balance ..	134 4 8	
22nd May	„ Do. 1865 (1st half-year).	96 4 0					
5th Nov.	„ Do. 1865 (2nd half-year).	96 4 0					
	Total ..	380 4 8			Total ..	380 4 8	

Dr.

STATEMENT B—(continued).

Cr.

The LUMSDEN Memorial Endowment Fund Account.

Government Promissory Notes aggregating Rs.7,700 held in trust by the Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Account of LUMSDEN Memorial Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1902).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.	Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1902.		Rs. a. p.		1902.		Rs. a. p.	
1st January ...	To opening balance,	630 7 9		20th Sept.	By bill paid, Messrs. J. Roseck & Co., for a gold medal.	50 0 0	Awarded to :— Girdhar Lal, Meerut College.
26th May ...	Interest order...	134 6 7		21st Aug.	Do. Principal, St. John's College.	96 0 0	Mazhar-ul Hasan
19th November	" " "	134 6 7		" " "	Principal, M. C. College.	96 0 0	Neelambar Pant.
				31st Dec ...	Closing balance...	657 4 11	
	Total ...	899 4 11			Total ...	899 4 11	

CR.

STATEMENT B—(continued).

Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to SWARNAMAYI-UMACHARAN Prize Endowment Fund.

Government Promissory Note, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1854-55, No. 044943 for Rs. 1,000 : Total Rs.1,000.

Account of SWARNAMAI-UMACHARAN Prize Endowment Fund (from 1st January to 31st December, 1902).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	REMARKS.		Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
		Amount.	Rs. a. p.				
1902.				1902.			
1st January ...	To opening balance...	17 12 0	Rs. a. p. 17 12 0	2nd Aug. ...	By bill paid, Principal, M. C. College.	34 0 0	Awarded to Seray Mal Bapna, B.A., B.Sc., M.C. College.
21st January ...	Interest (1st half-year).	17 8 0	17 8 0	31st Dec. ...	Commission, &c. ...	0 8 0	
21st August ...	Do. (2nd half-year).	17 8 0	17 8 0	" "	" Closing balance...	18 4 0	
	Total ...	52 12 0	52 12 0		Total ...	52 12 0	

DR.

STATEMENT B—(continued).

CR.

Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the Reserve Fund of the University of Allahabad.

Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, Nos. 042289 for Rs. 2,000, 042160 for Rs. 5,000, 044859 for Rs. 1,000, and 213441 for Rs. 5,000	... or Rs. 13,000
Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. Loan of 1854-55, Nos. 008354 for Rs. 6,000, 040374 for Rs. 1,000, 040470 for Rs. 1,000 and 040627 for Rs. 2,000	... or " 10,000
Government Promissory Note of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1865, No. 048539 for Rs. 5,000	... or " 5,000
Government Promissory Note of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1879, Nos. 007867 for Rs. 5,000 and 007866 for Rs. 1,000	... or " 6,000
	Total Rs. 34,000.

Account of the Reserve Fund of the University of Allahabad (1st January to 31st December, 1902).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount	Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1902.		Rs. a. p.	1902.			Rs. a. p.
1st Jan. ...	To opening balance	4,849 14 5	1st March,	By paid for renewal	1 0 0	
21st Jan. ...	" Interest, 1854-55 (1st half-year)	175 0 0	of G. P. Note.	Do, do,	1 0 0	
18th July ...	" " 1854-55 (2nd do.)	175 0 0	" bill paid commis-	sion, &c.	3 4 0	
31st Jan. ...	" " 1879 (1st half-year)	105 0 0	" Closing balance ...		6,034 10 5	
25th July ...	" " 1879 (2nd do.)	165 0 0				
25th Feb. ...	" " 1842-43 (1st half-year)	227 8 0				
21st Aug. ...	" " 1842-43 (2nd do.)	927 8 0				
22nd May ...	" " 1865 (1st half-year)	87 8 0				
3rd Nov. ...	" " 1868 (2nd do.)	87 8 0				
	Total	6,039 14 5		Total	6,039 14 5	

STATEMENT B—(concluded).

Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the SANWAL DAS Endowment Fund.

Government Promissory Note of 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97, No. 016800 for Rs. 20,000 : Total Rs. 20,000.

Account of SANWAL DAS Endowment Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1902).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	REMARKS.		Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	REMARKS.	
		Amount.	Rs. a. p.			Amount.	Rs. a. p.
1902.				1902.			
1st Jan. ...	To opening balance ...	...	...	3rd July ...	By bill paid to the widow of the late Sanwal Das.	290 7 0	0
28th April ...	" Interest ending June, 1901,	300 0 0	0 0	Do. ...	" Principal, Canning College, Scholarship of Kanhiya Lal Kapur.	72 0 0	0
...	" " " December, 1901,	300 0 0	0 0	31st Dec. ...	" Income-tax and commission.	11 1 0	0
21st August ...	" " " June, 1902	300 0 0	0 0	...	" Closing balance	526 8 0	0
	Total ...	900 0 0	0 0		Total	900 0 0	0

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